

FBIS

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WARSAW RADIO SCORES STATEMENT BY U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY

LD180532Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] No other term is used in the West as frequently as "the threat from the East". It is squandered in the press, in television, and especially in interviews and statements of NATO strategists.

Last week Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary, again made use of this statement about the alleged threat from Warsaw Treaty states. He tried in this way to convince journalists that further expenditures for armaments were indispensable. The occasion for a meeting with the press was a specially organized exercise at the rocket range, during which new kinds of weapons were shown. According to the New York TIMES, the attention of those present was drawn by five new kinds of self-homing bombs, guided with the help of a laser installation, and a new 155 mm caliber gun shell.

Harold Brown also said that these exercises show that the United States does not intend to be inferior to anyone in the sphere of defense. This is not the first time that the U.S. defense secretary has equated defense with the arms race. This trick is used chiefly to justify the colossal military budgets. It was not a coincidence that Brown used it in the talk with the press, calculating that it will become another argument in their publications.

It is worth recalling the statement of Senator Nelson, made some time ago, who said: In our language the words national defense have a magic force; it suffices to utter them loudly, and all the roads will be clear. Yet, what sort of defense is meant? Against whom? All this is entirely unimportant. The most important thing is to repeat these words as often as possible.

The Pentagon does everything to give this spell the strength of a communist scare, and for the average American, who pays for the military programs, it is difficult to penetrate this camouflage, even more so when military experts are always launching the well known thesis of the Pentagon: No matter how many arms one has, it always will not be enough. Hence, armaments (?must be stepped up).

At the same time Defense Secretary Brown and his colleagues, referring incessantly to "the threat from the East", are omitting without scruples all the statements and proposals made by the Soviet Union and the socialist states about disarmament, that precisely this East, which is so threatening, is prepared to dissolve its military organization if NATO were also to express readiness for a similar step.

It is difficult to suspect Secretary Brown of being ignorant of these documents; we have here rather a case of another concealment.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT

AU152136Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial : "Reliable Protection of Peace"]

[Excerpts] What a drastic difference there is between the voice that resounded from the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact states, held in the second half of November, and what the world heard from the NATO session.

This fact shows what a basic difference there is between these two military-political groupings--between the Warsaw Pact, the instrument of the battle for peace and the peoples' security, and the NATO pact, an instrument of aggressive imperialism, the activities of which always were, and are even now, aimed not at improving but aggravating the international atmosphere and at preventing the continuing process of detente. It is an incontrovertible fact that the Warsaw Pact was born as, and has been throughout its entire existence, an effective instrument in the efforts for peace and the peoples' security.

Starting with 14 May 1955, when the treaty was concluded, the Warsaw Pact Organization became the decisive factor in the common defense of socialism and one of the basic factors in the defense of peace. Its outstanding merits are embodied in the fact that peace has now existed in Europe for more than three decades, and that international relations have improved substantially also on a global scale. It is for these very reasons that the attacks of those who want everything but a reliable defense of socialism and the fate of peace, have been and are being concentrated against the Warsaw Pact, against the basic, class and international principles on which it was built. But none of these attacks, always so well concealed under pleasing formulations, can cover up the basic, historic truth. The conclusion of the Warsaw Pact was an important landmark in strengthening the socialist countries' political and military cooperation, and it substantially increased their contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world. None of the attacks can disprove the fact that its principles, its class and international contents make the Warsaw Pact a new kind of political and military organization, an organization which is highly humane--a feature that is so strikingly manifested in its consistent efforts for reducing tension and achieving progress on the road to a reduction of armament.

The Warsaw Pact is not directed against other states. In its foundation, there lies the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and the idea of international protection of peace. Today more than ever before it is valid that the defense of socialism and peace is the common concern of the countries of the socialist community. As long as the West continues to reject the disarmament proposals of the socialist countries--as it is still doing--and as long as it continues on the path of armament, it will be our sacred duty and historic responsibility to all progressive mankind to do everything to reliably ensure real socialism, so as not to provide an opportunity for imperialism, and also for those flirting with it in Peking, to carry out the dangerous antipeace plans. It would be a disservice to peace were the socialist countries to ignore these realities and take the road of unilateral disarmament. This would enable imperialism to achieve the changes in the correlation of forces that are so desirable for it.

We in Socialist Czechoslovakia are well aware of how imperative it is to ensure the reliable defense of the country, of our socialist achievements. We consistently proceed from the fact that both the building of socialism and its reliable defense are an international matter. That is why we will contribute all we can to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact, why we will actively assist the deepening of the unity of socialist countries--a unity based on common class interests, on the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism and on socialist internationalism. We will continue to participate systematically and actively in the common and coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal countries, as well as in the strengthening of the military union of fraternal armies. In the unity of the Warsaw Pact member-states there live the immortal revolutionary ideas and international traditions of Great October--the ideas and traditions to which we have always professed our allegiance also in the future, in the spirit of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON SOFIA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Ponomarev Radio Statement

AUL61945Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] In a statement to Bulgarian radio, Boris Ponomarev, leader of the Soviet delegation to the Sofia conference and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee touched on the basic topics highlighted by Sofia's international theoretic conference on Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress.

[Ponomarev--recorded in Russian fading into translation] The conference discussed the problems of our times because without a total evaluation of the role and position of real socialism, no essential problems can be resolved today, much less over issues on which depend the destiny of the peoples and the resolution of the problem of war and peace.

The participants in the conference unanimously (?marked) the role of the Soviet Union and of the countries of the socialist community or, in other words, the countries of real socialism [words indistinct] of peace and detente.

In its basic points the conference demonstrated the huge reserve of creative strengths and the inexhaustible potential of the Marxist-Leninist theory and of its ability to provide answers to the topical problems of our times.

The cooperation of the communist parties as exemplified by this conference is useful and fruitful. It contributes to strengthening the international communist movement on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis. It is also very important that the conference's ideas be broadly disseminated in all countries. This will contribute to the successful solution of the historic tasks in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Popescu Speech

AUL61530Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Report on address by RCP secretary Dumitru Popescu at the Sofia theoretical conference of communist parties on 13 December]

[Text] Taking the floor during the exchange of opinions in Sofia, where the proceedings take place of the theoretical conference of some communist, workers', progressive, democratic parties discussing "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress," Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, showed that this conference is one more opportunity for mutual information about the activity and concerns of the communist and workers' parties represented. He stressed that such discussions are no doubt useful if they proceed in a true, principled communist climate of respect and consideration, of interest in and receptivity for the experience and opinions of each party. In this context the speaker stressed that unfortunately, attacks and labeling of certain parties occurred in some addresses, this being contrary to the declared scientific character of this conference and to the principles of relations in the communist movement.

Approaching aspects of the subject-matter of the conference, the speaker said: As part of world historical evolution, attention is called by the relations established among the countries building the new system--given the fact that it is on socialism that the working class has pinned its hopes to see the old inequitable system, the rule of the weak by the strong, the oppression of nations abolished and new relations established of full equality, of respect for the sovereignty of each state, of collaboration, solidarity and friendship among nations.

Certainly, the building of socialism and the relations among the socialist countries have a strong influence on world evolution. How great that influence is depends on the extent socialism can actually assert itself, both as a higher form of societal organization and as an expression of a new type of relations among states and nations, more equitable than the relations generated by capitalism.

Likewise, world evolution today is a highest concern since in it we can trace the action of the objective social forces by virtue of which, according to our revolutionary outlook, the whole mankind will necessarily be heading for socialism. In this respect the question of passage to socialism by the other peoples is set, given the great diversity of socio-historical conditions, of the endeavors of the progressive revolutionary forces in each country to find their own forms of changing, renewing society.

Such considerations, far from exhausting the complex character of the problem, show how broad the topic of our conference is. For that reason, in discussing it, there can be no room for preconceived ideas, for rigid theoretical patterns, for set models of thought. On the contrary, it requires a great, highly dynamic opening to everything that is new in world social evolution, and revolutionary reasoning in step with the imperative demands of life.

The speaker then outlined a few essential elements of the experience of the Romanian Communist Party in building socialism. In the light of the topic of the conference he presented the way in which the party and our working class succeeded in solving in Romania two vital problems: Economic backwardness by developing a new material civilization and a better life for the broad masses of working people. He emphasized the big achievements recorded by our people in building a strong technical-material basis, without which socialist construction is inconceivable, and in the continued development of industry and agriculture, of the entire economy, which has brought about a substantial rise in the masses' living standard. Certainly, the speaker showed, there is still very much to be done. Romania is still a developing country, with a social product and a per capita national income far below those of the advanced capitalist countries and of some socialist countries which started from a different level of the forces of production. That is why our party's program provides for a further high-rate development along the two essential lines I have already referred to--which are completing and conditioning each other--so that in the next years Romania could join the medium-developed countries and eventually, in as short as possible an historical period, to catch up with economically advanced countries of the world.

Referring to the experience of our country in building the new society, to the concepts of scientific socialism concerning the fact that the benefits of socialism are the fruit of general steady work set on entirely new bases, the speaker said: Lenin who led a triumphant revolution in a state with a poorly developed economy, fully grasped the overwhelming significance of the efficiency of work for the fate of socialism. In 1919, in the great initiative he was saying: "Labor productivity is, in the last analysis, the most outstanding, the most important factor of the victory of the new social system. Capitalism created a labor productivity unknown to feudalism. [paragraph continues]

"Capitalism can and will be defeated for good by socialism creating a new and higher labor productivity". Life shows that this objective has remained valid to this day. It is a fact that at present capitalism continues to be in the lead as regards labor productivity. We certainly can make as many statements about the superiority of the socialist system as we want, but it is essential that this should show in practical activity, in making use of the objective prerequisites it offers for the continuous improvement of production organization and management, of economy in general in order to increase the efficiency of social labor. Only in that way can socialism make better use than capitalism of all the resources of society, and hence achieve a faster rise in the social wealth and welfare of the masses at a pace never met with before.

It is in this direction that our party's priority efforts are constantly channeled, considering this as its fundamental duty towards the people, as a government party, and towards the cause of socialism as a communist party.

Our party sets out from the principle that an evident proof of the superiority of socialism is its capacity to provide the broadest conditions for the conscious participation of the people's masses in the management of society, to continuously develop socialist democracy, to ensure the governing of the state by the people itself, which is free consciously to decide over its own fate. On this line we develop at present the workers self-management and enterprise self-administration system, as a means of improving the consciousness and responsibility of each collective for the good administration of the share of socialist property the society entrusted to them. In this connection, the speaker highlighted that in our country a wide range of bodies of collective management at all levels has been created, starting with enterprises, centrals and ministries up to the highest state forum. On this basis the one-person management system has been replaced by collective management and direct and effective participation of the workers themselves in the management of the whole socio-economic activity.

Of course, we are aware that there still are many shortcomings, even mistakes in the organization of society, in economic, social and political activity. Our party made public past mistakes; examined their causes and consequences together with the people and took radical measures in the internal party-state life so that such deviations from the principled line of socialism may never recur. Our party works permanently, in full firmness, against any kind of shortcomings, lags or negative phenomena still manifest in society, steadily mobilizing the people's masses for strengthening and observing the law and implementing ever deeper the rules of socialist ethics and equity, to attaining their loftiest ideals of socialism. "We are setting out--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said recently--from the principle that the strength of our socialist state lies in economic and social development and in the assertion of the superiority of the new system, something which strengthens the people's combat ability and determination to defend socialist achievements, freedom and independence.

We are aware that the way we are building the new system in Romania--as well as in any other country--has an influence on the world prestige and attraction of socialism, therefore on the very world social evolution. Hence, to correctly conduct this process is to us a highly responsible both national and international task.

Moreover, the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania, knows that an important contribution to the progressive course of mankind is made by strengthening solidarity with all the other revolutionary forces, developing friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, good relations with all communist and workers' parties, with the other democratic organizations and forces, with the national liberation movements, with the recently liberated states, with all the peoples, in the general struggle for renewing society, for socialism, for detente and peace. [paragraph continues]

One can say with satisfaction that deep social changes took place in the socialist countries, that great victories were won in economic construction, the masses' welfare was improved. Of course, one cannot say that everything is perfect in these countries. We think of a drop in the rate of economic growth, of persisting negative aspects in meeting consumers' needs. Yet, such drawbacks can by no means justify the negativist criticism leveled at the socialist countries, mistrust of the whole socialist work.

Romania attaches special importance to developing relations of friendship and multi-lateral collaboration with all socialist countries, this being one essential line in our international policy. We are expanding economic exchanges and cooperation both with the CEMA member-countries and with the other socialist countries, we are deepening technical, scientific and cultural collaboration, we are amplifying the exchanges of experience, considering that all these help accelerate socialist and communist construction in our countries.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of our party, most clearly stressed, Romania opposes by no means her relations with some socialist countries to her relations with others. We do not conceive of expanding and deepening collaboration with some at the expense or to the prejudice of friendship with others. Romania's relations of friendship with all the socialist countries, with no exception whatsoever, make a unitary whole, underlain by a firm, consistent, principled policy of solidarity, based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence, on the principles of scientific socialism and comradely mutual help among all the peoples building the new society.

The force of the world socialist system obviously depends on the force of each separate socialist country. Therefore the concept of the general interests of socialism cannot be understood otherwise than as a summation of each socialist country's interests. This concept would be void of content, would no longer justify the word "general" if it ran counter to or encroached upon the specific interests of some people or of others. Lenin's thesis denying the abstract notion of general interest, which he considered idealistic, is well known. "The general", he said, "only exists in and through the particular. Any particular is (one way or another) general. Any general is a little bit (side or essence) of particular."

Romania is setting out from the objective reality that there are different historical conditions in which the new society is being built in each country, which are responsible for diverse forms and practical solutions to problems.

Of course, differing conditions also entail different opinions in the approach to or interpretation of contemporary processes and phenomena. The Romanian Communist Party views this as a natural thing that should not be dramatized. This reflects the increased force of the parties, their maturity, their capacity to originally work out solutions to their specific problems and conditions. Taking monolithic thought and action for the concept of unity of the socialist countries runs counter to the dialectical Marxist thesis concerning unity in diversity. Comradely consideration of different opinions, exchanges of opinions can result in conclusions really meeting the needs of the progress of socialism, and contributing to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries. Very practical experience has repeatedly proved that.

Differing opinions and controversies must by no means affect the friendship and solidarity of the socialist countries. The Romanian Communist Party considers that maintaining and deepening divergencies among the socialist countries is highly detrimental. All the greater is our concern if they degenerate into particularly serious actions, such as military confrontations, support to counterrevolutionary elements in some countries, instigating them against governments.

The Romanian Communist Party most resolutely declares for surmounting the divergencies among socialist countries, for solving them by means of direct negotiations among parties and governments, setting out from the supreme imperatives of unity and solidarity. Not to contribute to sharpening the divergencies, not to participate in blaming or labelling in any way any socialist country, to do everything for reestablishing unity--these are programmatic norms for the Romanian Communist Party, firmly and clearly stated by the congresses of the party. The unity of the socialist countries is a decisive factor of mankind's progressive evolution, an imperious need of the struggle for a revolutionary change of the world.

Highlighting that at present a number of communist and workers' parties assert themselves ever more powerfully in the national political life and in the world, the speaker said: This is due to the fact that they are tying ever more closely, organically their activity to the concrete social, historical and national realities in their own countries, expressing ever more profoundly the interests and aspirations of their own peoples. They work out their policy, their revolutionary strategy and tactics autonomously to an ever greater extent, applying the general truths to each country's concrete, specific conditions.

Due to the great diversity of conditions and situations in which the communist parties act, it is easy to understand that there can be no unique model of passing on to socialism. Moreover, it is obvious that one model cannot be opposed to another. The successful struggle of every party excludes any patterns, any schemes unconnected with realities, it necessarily implies a policy worked out in keeping with the imperatives of life. The diversity of objective reality generates ever steadier endeavours to find out the most adequate ways for the revolutionary struggle and for the transformation of society.

The new world reality requires that relations based exclusively on principles of equality and mutual respect, noninterference should be established among parties. This new type of unity must set out from the axiomatic Marxist principle that nobody has the key to absolute truth, that nobody has universally valid solutions. The fact must also be taken into account that every party is responsible for its activity in the first place to the working class into which it was born and which gave it the mandate to represent its interests. Under these circumstances it is obvious that the idea of a centre or of several centres to lead or coordinate the activity of the communist parties, no matter what form it would take, just as the idea of a single pattern for transition to socialism, appear as nonsense.

An important contribution to the establishment of the new principles in the relations among parties was made by the Berlin conference in 1976. Our party considers that the ever stronger promotion of the new principles of relations, the complete elimination of any attempt at their violation is the only way for achieving a new-type unity of the communist and working class movement and for increasing its influence over social evolution today.

The speaker then emphasized our party's policy of developing the collaboration with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with the progressive and democratic parties, with all anti-imperialist forces.

Next, the representative of the Romanian Communist Party outlined our party and state's general policy of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for a new world economic order, for the development of relations of collaboration among states grounded on the unabated observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to force and threat of force.

The speaker stressed that in spite of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and dictate, there is an ever more vigorous assertion of the peoples' will to put an end to this policy, to become masters of their national resources and their own destinies, a will that is able to influence the course of events, the course of history.

On the other hand, the tendency is manifest in the world arena, of intensifying the imperialist policy of domination and dictate, of interference in internal affairs, of violating the peoples' sovereignty and independence. The imperialist policy of division of the world into zones of influence, for the winning of new positions by various states or groups of states has been intensified especially of late. In the promotion of this policy, economic means are employed especially by the industrially developed states, as also force, armed intervention. Naturally, every way of dominating other peoples is inadmissible and must be repelled and condemned, but particularly necessary is the energetic mobilization of the peoples against the policy of force.

Starting from the objective appraisal of the world balance of forces, of its dynamics and prospects, the Romanian Communist Party appreciates that the forces of peace and progress are preponderant and they can counteract the aggressive policy, can prevent a new war, and secure the consolidation of detente. The analysis of international life does not entail the conclusion that events develop towards imminent war, that we are on the eve of a conflagration. Of course, the necessary condition for the continuation of detente is the strengthening of the solidarity of the world forces of peace, of their unity, the promotion of energetic actions internationally that should involve the broadest circles, public opinion, the most diverse social movements, irrespective of ideological beliefs, masses of tens upon tens of millions of people.

From this point of view, particularly significant is the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries adopted at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, a declaration whose main content is the emphasis on the urgent necessity to act ever more energetically and consistently for unflinchingly furthering the course to detente, the call made upon all countries, peoples, politicians and advanced, peace-loving forces to attach foremost importance to the supreme interests of mankind to live in a world without weapons and without wars, of peaceful collaboration, of mutual friendship and trust. Our party considers that, through this fundamental orientation, the declaration, which was signed by Romania's delegation, can give a strong impetus to the positive processes of international life, to the fight for achieving security, collaboration and peace.

The speaker highlighted the absurd and monstrous character of the arms race that burdens the peoples and poisons the international political climate.

He pointed to our party's concern to see that in Europe, where the two world conflagrations started, there are at present the largest military forces, the strongest arsenals of the two opposing military blocs. Naturally it is the sacred duty of the socialist countries to secure their necessary capacity of defending independence and sovereignty, their revolutionary achievements. Our country earmarks an important part of the national income to this end, but we have to keep the level of military expenditures within reasonable limits in order not to affect the attainment of the program for economic and social development of the country, of improving the living standard of the people, which actually is the ground for the force of our socialist society. Of course, the imperialist circles would be greatly interested in preventing the socialist countries from focusing their major efforts on economic and social development, on successfully building the new system, and on encouraging their ever more markedly engrossing in arming, to the detriment of our peoples' fundamental interest.
[paragraph continues]

The more so is it the duty of the socialist countries, of the communist parties, of all progressive, peace-loving forces, to mobilize the peoples to induce all states to start cutting down arming, to actual disarmament measures.

In concluding his address, the speaker showed that just as throughout history, in today's world there is a steady ideological confrontation between the revolutionary, progressive forces and the reactionary circles.

In this context he pointed out that a central place in the contemporary bourgeois ideology is held by the tendency to distort the concepts of humanism, democracy and freedom. Bourgeois ideology does its utmost to systematically avoid the fundamental aspects of human existence: Freedom from exploitation, the right to work, access to education, science and culture, social equality, liquidation of national and racial discrimination, which cannot be achieved in capitalism. In fact, it is only in socialism that genuine revolutionary humanism can be achieved. The steady improvement of democracy, the ever better solving of the basic vital requirements of the masses of people, the application to an ever higher degree of the principles of humanism, focusing the entire social development on giving free scope to human personality in all socialist countries will undoubtedly annihilate the attacks of bourgeois propaganda still harbored in this domain.

Stressing that the ever more intimate knowledge of the universe, of the origins and evolution of living matter, of the brain-consciousness relationship, the emergence of border scientific disciplines do raise new questions to philosophical thought, that the experience of revolutionary social practice was also enriched, the speaker said: All this opens broad prospects to developing the dialectic and historical materialism. To go deeper into theoretically explaining the world we live in is a communist task.

Circulating obsolete theses and arguments seriously lessens the convincing power of our ideology in the new stage of social development. The revolutionary philosophy of the proletariat must be more active, more offensive today, fighting in a substantiated manner the retrograde, reactionary ideas and theses, old and new alike, ever more powerfully influencing the conscience of the peoples and implicitly the world social development.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO KENYA'S PRESIDENT

AU161825Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent a greetings telegram to Daniel Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, on the occasion of the national holiday of the country. The telegram expresses wishes for the well-being of the Kenyan people and for the prosperity of the country. A belief was also emphasized that the friendly relations existing between Bulgaria and Kenya will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples and of progress and peace in the world.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING GREEK AMBASSADOR 14 DEC

AU141929Y Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 14 Dec, BTA--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the outgoing ambassador of the Republic of Greece to Bulgaria, Mr Alexandros Stefanou, in connection with his forthcoming departure. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, attended the meeting.

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BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CPSU'S ZARODOV, FRELIMO'S VIEIRA

AU181931Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, today received the editor-in-chief of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, Mr Konstantin Zarodov--candidate-member of the CC of the CPSU. Mr Konstantin Zarodov expressed cordial thanks for the excellent conditions established by the CC of the BCP for the work of the international theoretical conference mottoed "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress". Putting special stress on the great importance of Mr Todor Zhivkov's personal participation in the conference, he also thanked for the active work of the Bulgarian Communist party in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine.

Mr Todor Zhivkov underscored the great importance of the conference for the activity and the further consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement. He stated that in the future too the Bulgarian Communist Party would extend full assistance for the successful work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine--an informational and theoretical organ of the communist and workers' parties.

The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received today Mr Sergio Vieira, member of the CC of the FRELIMO party of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Mr Sergio Vieira delivered to Mr Todor Zhivkov an oral message by the FRELIMO president and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel. During the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions of the further development of ties between the two countries in various fields were discussed.

TODOROV RECEIVES SOVIET FARM EQUIPMENT OFFICIAL

AU152032Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received (Aleksandur Rezhevskiy) of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. They discussed opportunities for expanding cooperation in the field of agricultural machine building, specialization and production sharing in the production of agricultural technical equipment, and in particular in the case of sowing machines and machines for sunflower cultivation. Certain other questions connected with mechanization in agriculture were discussed.

ZHIVKOV, COLLEAGUES ATTEND MEETING ON LIBRARY ANNIVERSARY

AU182015Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] "A festive meeting was held at the Ivan Vasov National Academic Theater on the occasion of the centennial of the Cyril and Methodius National Library." This is a very important event for the Bulgarian public. "In the honorary presidium are the following comrades: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Ognyan Doynov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov."

Comrade Lyudomila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, opened the meeting and called this festive meeting the celebration and glorification of a great national, cultural institution. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order which was awarded to the library." Such awards on behalf of the party always accompany similar events to demonstrate the great concern of the party about cultural life.

"Stoyan Mikhaylov read the greeting address of the BCP Central Committee: [Mikhaylov--begin recording] "The library has earned great credit in research, restoration and preservation of the Bulgarian literary heritage. It is an invaluable monument of the centuries-old history and of the heroic struggles of the Bulgarian people. This library today takes one of the first places in our socialist cultural life as the largest documentary and handwritten archives since the epoch of the Bulgarian middle ages and national revival period, as a national shrine of the literary wealth accumulated since the liberation from the Turkish yoke, as well as during the years of socialism, as the largest scientific library, as a national bibliographic, information and scientific-research, as well as methodological center in the field of library work." [end recording]

A report was read by Konstantinka Kalaydzhieva on the achievements of the Bulgarian National Library. She praised the contribution of the April plenum to the intensification of library work.

Prof Dr Nikolay (?Sikorsky), director of the Moscow Lenin Library, read a greeting message on behalf of Piotr Demichev, USSR minister of culture, and on behalf of the 3,000 members of the fraternal Soviet state Lenin library in Moscow.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION LAYS WREATH AT DIMITROV MAUSOLEUM IN SOFIA

AU151117Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Text] The Romanian delegation led by Mihai Dalea, deputy chairman of the Socialist Unity Front National Council and candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, on 11 December laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, who is leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and an eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Georgi Petkov, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Dragomir Eminescu, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria, also attended the ceremony.

Delegation Departs

AU161824Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front National Council led by Mihai Dalea, deputy chairman of the Socialist Unity Front National Council and candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, paid a visit to Bulgaria. During its visit to Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received comrade Mihai Dalea. The delegation also met Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council.

The delegation of the Romanian Socialist Unity National Front had talks with a delegation of the Fraternal Front National Council led by Pencho Kubadinski, National Front chairman and BCP Central Committee Politburo member.

The guests acquainted themselves with the Fatherland Front's participation in the socioeconomic development of the country and in building a developed socialist society. They also visited some of the cultural sites in Sofia, Plovdiv, Pleven and Ruse. The delegation left Bulgaria on 12 December.

DELEGATION LED BY VULCHEVA ENDS VISIT TO POLAND

AU152047Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The visit of the Bulgarian delegation headed by Drazha Vulcheva, minister of national education and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, to the Polish People's Republic has ended. Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received Comrade Drazha Vulcheva. During their meeting they discussed the trends and methods of educational reform, which was introduced in Poland as of this school year, as well as certain questions of cooperation between the two countries in the education sector.

PALIN-LED DELEGATION TO USSR REPORTED

AU171424Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 78 AU

[Text] In accordance with the plan on interparty relations between the BCP and the CPSU, a BCP delegation led by Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee department head, visited the USSR from 11-16 December. At the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Tula Oblast Party Committee the delegation had talks on a number of issues pertaining to party work. The delegation was received by Yakov Ryabov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Nikolay [name indistinct], CPSU central committee candidate member and CPSU department head.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU181435Y Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec, BTA--Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, arrived at a four-day official and friendly visit here at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Petur Mladenov. Mr Chnoupek said before a BTA reporter: "My present visit is a continuation of the friendly dialogue with Minister Mladenov, which began four years ago, when he visited Czechoslovakia". The Czechoslovak foreign minister stressed that at the forthcoming talks many international issues will be discussed. "We shall express our stands and our full support to the political decisions taken at the latest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Moscow, to the declaration approved there which we regard as an active and mobilizing document of the socialist countries in their struggle for peace and detente".

During his current visit Mr Chnoupek is scheduled to be received by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and by the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov.

Mladenov-Chnoupek Talks Begin

AU181933Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec, BTA--The ministers of the foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, Mr Petur Mladenov and Bohuslav Chnoupek, began official talks here today. Discussing the bilateral relations, they expressed satisfaction with their ascendent development on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The two ministers underscored the importance of the meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak on expanding and deepening of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation in all fields. Mr Petur Mladenov and Bohuslav Chnoupek informed each other of the successes achieved by the two sides in fulfillment of the decisions of the recent congresses of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Today they began discussing also international issues.

CTK Reports on Talks

LD190112Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec, CETEKA correspondent--Czechoslovak foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here today for an official friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Petur Mladenov of Bulgaria opened official talks here today. They agreed that opinions between the two countries have been developing well in the (?recent) years in all spheres of the political, economic and cultural life. Their development is based on the full unanimity of views and identity of interests of the two fraternal parties and countries in all aspects of the construction of socialism and the international communist and workers movement and in the assessment of the international situation.

The days of Bulgarian culture in Czechoslovakia and the days of Czechoslovak culture in Bulgaria were highly appreciated as an example of successful exchange of intellectual values which helps strengthen the historic roots of mutual relations between the two nations. The talks will continue tomorrow.

The official talks opened today re-affirm the full unity between our parties and countries, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov said today at a dinner he was giving for his visiting Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek. He stressed that both countries strive for detente to become irrevocable, for feasible steps towards reducing the arms race, for disarmament, liquidations of the hotbeds of tension and the vestiges of colonialism and racism, for social progress of all nations.

Pointing out the might of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian foreign minister denounced the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist policy of the Chinese leadership aimed against (?individualism), in which it joined the worst enemy of progress--imperialism. The minister noted that the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Moscow is a document of a historic importance which corresponds with the interests of the people of the socialist community and all progressive mankind in the world.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister emphasized the reply that the people of his country sincerely rejoiced at the successes attained by the working people of Bulgaria in implementing the conclusions of the 11th communist party congress. Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, as well as during the theoretical conference of fraternal parties in Sofia, representatives of socialist countries clearly pointed out that real socialism and activation of all progressive peace forces in the whole world were the chief support in the struggle against the dangers of war. "Unity, cohesion and coordinated line of all countries of the socialist community are the main and basic condition of detente, peace and disarmament. This is the only guarantee of all our successes. And for this we will [word indistinct] neither strength nor [word indistinct]," the Czechoslovak minister pointed out.

They voiced the hope that the planned visit of a Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by Todor Zhivkov, as well as a visit by Stanko Todorov to Czechoslovakia next year, will open up a new chapter in the history of fraternal relations between the two countries.

HUNGARIAN SCHOLAR STRESSES BULGARIAN NATURE OF MACEDONIA

AU151808Y Sofia BTA in English 1532 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 15 Dec, BTA--The so-called "Macedonian question" is the subject of the long article by the Hungarian scholar Peter Yuhasz, published in the LITERATURE FRONT weekly yesterday. Chronologically following up the events in this geographic region since the year 148 B.C., in a well-grounded manner with the aid of numerous historical facts the author proves the unsoundness of the claims about the existence of the Macedonian people in the 9th century.

He proves that the Slavs and proto-Bulgarians who appeared in these areas in the 6th and 7th centuries could in no way be the heirs to the Macedonians of the time of Philip II of Macedon and Alexander the Great, i.e. we can no longer speak of Macedonians but only of Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Slavs, etc. living in Macedonia. "Therefore, to speak of the existence of a Macedonian people in the 9th century is the same anachronism as to speak of a Thracian people in the 9th century. We could not speak about Thracians either even if there existed a state which had taken its name from the region of Thrace," the article reads.

The author points out that the formation of the Macedonian people should be sought at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, i.e. when the Congress of Berlin severed the population of Macedonia from Bulgaria. "In spite of everything," the author goes on, "some are seeking the past of the Macedonian state, which was formed before our eyes, in the middle ages, regarding Samuil, who withdrew from eastern to western Bulgaria, as a Macedonian king, forgetting that the boyars heading the west Bulgarian state were representatives not of a breakaway Bulgarian group but of the independence of the Bulgarian state."

To be still more convincing, the author of the article quotes also the old Bulgarian inscription cut on stone on the order of the heir to Samuil, King Ivan Vladislav (1015-1018), found in Biotla in 1958. It is communicated in this inscription that Ivan Vladislav "Aaron's son", the brother of Samuil, is a "Bulgarian king," "born Bulgarian" and that his subjects are also Bulgarians.

Further on Mr Yuhasz writes: "The fact is known throughout the world that Byzantine Emperor Basil II was called the Bulgar slayer and not the Macedon Slayer"... "The same is attested by the notes of the Byzantine chronicler Scylitsa who, writing about the uprising of Peter Delyan which broke out in 1040 and then about the outbreak of Georgi Voyteh's uprising in 1072 in Macedonia, notes that "the Bulgarian rose up" and calls Bulgarians not only the leaders of the uprising but also the participants in it. "In the 11th century, therefore, the population of Macedonia was invariably Bulgarian," elucidates the author. He also reports the fact that the Serbian Kings Milutin and Dusan, who occupied territories of Macedonia in 1282 and 1345, also called themselves kings of the Bulgarians. Analyzing the historical facts further, the author makes use of numerous statistical data from the period when Macedonia became part of the Ottoman Empire. "According to official Turkish statistics, the following nationalities lived in Macedonia in 1900: Bulgarians 1,181,336, Turks 499,204, Greeks 228,702, Albanians 128,700 and others and only 700 Serbs.

In support of these statistics are quoted data from the statistics drawn up by Russian Prince Cherkaskiy in 1877 according to which 55 percent of the population of Macedonia was Bulgarian. In 1889 the Bosnia Archeologist Stefan Verkovic pointed out that 68 percent of the population was [word indistinct] the data of the internal Macedonian and Adrianople revolutionary organization of 1905 indicated that 56 per cent of the population in Macedonia was Bulgarian. "In other words," the author concludes, "at the end of the past and at the beginning of our century even the Serbian sources did not mention the Macedonians."

The article reports data also on the Bulgarian schools and churches in Macedonia; according to the above-mentioned Turkish statistics, in 1900 in Macedonia there were 1,132 Bulgarian elementary schools with 37,174 pupils, 1,776 teachers, and nine Bulgarian secondary schools with 1,700 students and 108 teachers. The number of the Bulgarian churches and chapels was 1,294 and the number of Bulgarian priests 1,132.

Citing part of the decision of the 3rd conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party January 1924 which reads: "...The [word indistinct] bourgeoisie [word indistinct] unbridled terror in Macedonia and either destroys or compels to emigrate the conscientious part of the Bulgarian, Turkish and Albanian population. The Serbian bourgeois suppresses any other national minority besides the Serbian, closes churches and schools, bans papers and persecutes the language of the other national minorities. Any expression of indignation and protest on the part of the population is answered with blood-drenched repercussions." Mr Yuhasz again emphasizes the truth that not some new Macedonian national minority but Bulgarians, Turks and Albanians lived in this territory.

Quoting also the clarification made in the Encyclopaedia Britannica about the treaty of the Berlin congress, in which it is said that, "the treaty of Berlin by its artificial division of the Bulgaria [word indistinct] and complicated (? 'Macedonian question') the author points out that the putting of the Macedonian question in quotation marks by the compilers of the encyclopaedia indicates that they did not consider it an actually existing problem. "On identical positions with respect to the congress of Berlin was the well-known Serbian radical-socialist Vasa Pelagic who wrote the following: "Under the Peace of San Stefano the whole of Bulgaria was united into (?one) and included (?the territories from) Danube to Salonika and from the Black Sea [words indistinct], the diplomat Lxziat approves of such Bulgaria."

Pointing out that the Federative Republic of Macedonia, established in 1945, cannot turn the Bulgarian population in Macedonia into a Macedonian one, Mr Yuhasz writes: "Or perhaps according to some the Bulgarians in Macedonia have ceased to be Bulgarians, to have [words indistinct] (?national) consciousness only because the name of a newly established republic coincides with the geographic name of the region in which it is situated?" "If we follow the same absurd logic further," the author goes on, "we will have to assume that Khristo Smirnenski, Nikola Vaptsarov and [words indistinct] under of the Bulgarian Communist Party Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov are no Bulgarians at all but pure Macedonians because they originated from this area." Here he quotes numerous data from the biographies of these personalities which prove their Bulgarian origins.

In conclusion the author points out that the adherence to the historical truth, however, cannot and should not impede becoming aware of and accepting political realities. "The existence of the Federative Republic of Macedonia for three decades is a political reality. But the recognition of the Federative Republic of Macedonia does not mean and cannot mean the rejection of historical truth," Mr Peter Yuhasz emphasizes.

BRATISLAVA COMMENTS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD181432Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Editor Viliam Roth commentary]

[Text] Our editor Viliam Roth now comments on the decision by the United States of America and the PRC to establish full diplomatic relations as of 1 January 1979:

The full text of the communique on the decision, announced Friday night simultaneously in Washington and Peking, states, inter alia, that the ambassadors of the two countries will start their tours of duty on 1 March next year, and that the United States of America will inform Taiwan that it is severing diplomatic relations and terminating the treaty on mutual defense. So the United States of America is gradually abolishing its close military links with Taiwan, which it recognized for a full 25 years as the only China and, out of respect for this U.S. position, the present Chinese leadership will most likely not force a change in the internal situation on Taiwan immediately.

But it appears that these problems will not be the most important in the normalization of SINO-U.S. relations, not even after the definite establishment of diplomatic relations between Peking and Washington. After all, the fact cannot be ignored that the decision by the two countries comes at a time when their official quarters are seeking a rapprochement of views on the basis of obvious anti-Sovietism, and that the Chinese side especially makes no attempt to conceal this intention. What is more, regarding the visit in May by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U. S. President's national security adviser, one of the most eminent U.S. scholars of Chinese affairs, Prof Chalmers Johnson, recently wrote in the specialized foreign political quarterly, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, that Brzezinski's overt approval of SINO-U.S. cooperation against the Soviet Union was precisely what the Chinese wanted. Professor Johnson goes on to say: When I was in China at the end of June there was still so much euphoria about this statement that I felt it my moral duty to mention that the United States of America is still not quite ready to establish a SINO-U.S. alliance.

So much for a considered opinion about the anticipated normalization expressed not so long before the announced full mutual diplomatic recognition of China and the United States of America.

Let us recall, moreover, that according to President Carter Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the CCP, vice premier of the State Council and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army--a man clearly discernible behind Peking's latest moves toward the greatest power of world imperialism--is to visit Washington at the end of January at the official invitation of the U.S. administration.

We shall not now analyze the prospects of SINO-U.S. relations, but it was necessary to mention all that which causes concern and is least comprehensible to the whole world as regards their latest milestone, because in the present international situation the truly decisive factors in SINO-U.S. rapprochement have primarily been those elements in the position of Peking and Washington which have led to many well-known complications in international life.

CTK: RUDE PRAVO ON U.S.-PRC DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD191050Y Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 19, CETEKA--The aim of the establishment of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations is to strengthen an alliance of the most reactionary forces in contemporary world, Maoism and U.S. imperialism, today's RUDE PRAVO says. This is a new effort to strengthen the front of reactionary forces directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against progress, national liberation movement, detente.

"The Chinese Maoist leaders would like to create a situation unfavourable for detente, to sharpen the differences between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and cause such state of confrontation between these countries that would be profitable for the hegemonist aims of Peking," RUDE PRAVO continues. The U.S. imperialism also pursues its aims. The diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. are to create conditions for using Peking as a tool of the U.S. imperialism against progressive, democratic and national liberation movements in the world.

The U.S. is establishing diplomatic relations with China at a time when Peking escalates its attacks against socialist countries and Vietnam, and when Washington political strategists hope to create a power triangle Peking-Tokyo-Washington. Representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex view the SALT talks with disfavour and try hard to block the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, RUDE PRAVO says.

CPCZ CONTROL, AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS GDR'S HONECKER

LD182330Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received a delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission under its chairman, Miroslav Capka, in Berlin today. In the course of their friendly conversation they discussed questions concerning the further deepening of cooperation between the two parties.

BILAK-LED DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN SYRIA

LD181334Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, heading a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, has conveyed to the Syrian Ba'th Party and the Syrian people cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the entire leadership of our party. In the course of talks between delegations of the two parties he spoke about the successes of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people in fulfilling the decisions and conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress for the construction of an advanced socialist society. He pointed to the great significance of the alliance of the socialist countries which, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, are continuing to consolidate and intensify all-round cooperation. Comrade Bilak then stressed that the struggle against imperialism and Zionism is the common struggle of the Czechoslovak and Syrian people, just as are the efforts of the two countries to bring about a just peace in the Middle East.

He went on to say that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy remains clear and unambiguous, and was once again formulated at the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Moscow. Comrade Bilak highly appraised the principled and constructive approach of Syria to the solution of the Middle East conflict and its contribution to the reinforcement of the unity of the Arab countries. He expressed the conviction that the Camp David accords cannot solve existing problems and do not mean genuine and just peace.

'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, briefed Comrade Bilak about the situation in Syria, the activities of the Ba'th Party and developments in the Middle East following the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. He drew attention to the danger of the treacherous policy pursued by Anwar as-Sadat for the unity of the Arab countries. He valued Czechoslovakia's firm and principled stand on the struggle by the Arab countries against imperialism and Zionism. 'Abdullah al-Ahmar came out in favor of the expansion of two-way contacts at the highest level.

LENART ATTENDS EAST SLOVAK PARTY MEETING

LD190058Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] In the presence of Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, a plenary session of the East Slovak CPSL regional committee was held in Kosice today. The meeting discussed a report on the fulfillment of the state plan in the region this year and a report on the main tasks for development of the economy in East Slovakia in 1979. The paper noted that the main directions, the planned dynamism of the growth of material production exceeds 6.5 percent and in comparison with 1975 there was an increase in industrial production worth Kcs6.2 billion. Gross agricultural production increased in 3 years by over 9 percent.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SVAZARM CONGRESS RESOLUTION

AU141526Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on resolution approved by the Sixth SVAZARM Congress on 9 December]

[Text] The congress approved a resolution entitled "On the Further Development of Activity of the Organization After the Sixth All-State SVAZARM Congress".

The resolution defines the key role of the organization: "...Under the guidance of the CPCZ to fulfill the function of a voluntary paramilitary social organization, to help the Czechoslovak Armed Forces in their responsible and exacting role in insuring reliable defense of the socialist fatherland and to unite its members and officials for a committee support to the party policy with the emphasis on its military and paramilitary spheres..."

The resolution says that the prerequisite for the strengthening and for the fulfillment of the SVAZARM's political mission is the commitment of its bodies and basic organizations to the development of social life, and particularly to raising their share in economic development. The resolution clearly underscored the organizations's role in raising the quality and the effectiveness of the political-educational and mass-political work. It is necessary to guide the members and especially the youth to correctly comprehend the CPCZ's policy and to actively support this policy.

Another part of the resolution says: "The increasing demands on insuring our socialist state's defense-capability poses the demand on all levels of management to continue improving the preparation of the draftees and raise the share in the preparation of reservists...and on the preparation of the population for civil defense." The work in the SVAZARM's recreation groups found its expression in the chapter "to develop the satisfaction of the public and youth in accordance with the interests of the country's building and defense." The emphasis here is being put on polytechnical education within the framework of the paramilitary education, and on cultural-social activity.

In the future, SVAZARM will devote still more attention to the young. The foundation will be paramilitary activity after school hours. It will be interesting and attractive, and competitions will be held to evoke the youth's lasting interest in paramilitary education. At the same time the resolution charges all bodies and organizations with the task to deepen cooperation and exchange of experience with the fraternal paramilitary organizations.

SYMPOSIUM ON SECULARIZATION IN SLOVAKIA

AU162042Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Scientific Symposium"]

[Text] Malacky, CTK--A 2-day scientific symposium "on the process of secularization and on questions of paralyzing clerical anticommunism and overcoming religion in socialist Czechoslovakia, with particular regard to Slovakia" was yesterday opened in Malacky. The symposium is organized by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSL Central Committee and the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Slovak Academy of Sciences [SAC] and it is attended by workers of the appropriate Czechoslovak and Soviet Scientific-theoretical and pedagogical working places. In the main paper F. Vasecka, director of the SAC Institute of Scientific Atheism and SAC corresponding member, dealt with the basic social changes in Slovakia after February 1948 and with their reflection in the process of forming the scientific and world outlook. The second main paper was read by P. Kurochkin, director of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee and doctor of philosophical sciences; the paper dealt with "the development of religion and religious organizations under the conditions of socialist society." Complementary papers to the two main reports balanced the results of the secularization process in socialist society and pointed out the problems and tasks in developing the theory and practice of scientific atheism.

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH CUBA--A contract has been concluded in Havana under which the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise Skoda-export will deliver to Cuba technological combine equipment for the production of nickel and cobalt to the value of ~~Kcs~~350 million. The contract safeguards and strengthens the Czechoslovak share in setting up the combine (Oblasca Marioca) in the southeast of the island which will be the common work of CEMA countries. The plant will go into production toward the end of the next 5-year plan. The contract comprises the complete final supply of a compressor station. The main supplier is CKD Prague, the building is in the hands of industrial buildings, Brno. The contract creates for the Czechoslovak enterprises well ahead of time the conditions for contributing to the success of the first international industrial building project in Cuba. It will help to utilize Cuba's natural resources in the interest of the socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD]

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO PZPR

LD151008Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent congratulations to the PZPR on the 30th anniversary of its foundation and on the 60th foundation anniversary of the Polish Communist Party. The telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, stresses the close alliance between the SED and PZPR. This alliance "based on Marxism-Leninism and the deeply rooted tradition of joint revolutionary struggle, makes it possible in relations between our states to overcome not only the difficult heritage of the past, but to establish a truly new, socialist relationship," says the message.

The alliance between the two parties "multiplies our strength in socialist construction, enriches the lives of our peoples and the struggle waged by the socialist community for safeguarding peace in the world" the message says further. A new party was established with the foundation of the Polish Communist Party in 1918 "which, in the reborn Poland, took up the struggle against capitalists and big landowners, for a socialist Poland," says the telegram.

"The 1948 congress which united the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party created a Marxist-Leninist party under whose leadership the Polish people have built a blossoming, internationally esteemed socialist state."

In conclusion, the SED Central Committee, on behalf of the communists and people of the GDR, wishes "the Polish communists further great successes in implementing the seventh PZPR congress decisions on creation of the developed socialist society."

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION

Session Convenes

LD151112Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR People's Chamber convened its eighth meeting in Berlin today. The meeting, to discuss the 1979 budget and economic plan and other bills, was opened at 0900 by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin. Before discussing the agenda the deputies approved a statement on the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, then spoke on the 1979 budget bill.

Stoph Introduces Economic Plan

LD151424Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, introduced the bill on the 1979 economic plan in the People's Chamber today. He stated that in the new year the well-being of the working class and all the people will continue to be the main concern of all actions. "We will also proceed consistently in 1979 on the road of the further implementation of the main task in its indivisible unity with economic and social policies," stressed the speaker.

"The 1979 economic plan is an important step to implement the directive of the Ninth SED Congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the economy in the years 1976-1978. As a guideline for our labors in the 30th year of the GDR's existence it has a special political and economic importance for the stable and consistent development of achievements and efficiency in our economy and for the further improvement of the material and cultural living standards."

The speaker continued: "Social security and the well-being of the working people in our republic will contrast increasingly with the growing social insecurity and fear in the capitalist countries." The guarantee for the successes by the GDR lies in the unbreakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm anchoring in the free family of socialist nations.

"Socialist economic integration and foreign trade relations with the Soviet Union and other CECA members are being expanded comprehensively. This is at the same time an important basis for fulfilling the 1979 plan successfully and strengthening our republic further."

Stoph stressed: "To implement the aims of the economic plan we need peaceful external conditions. We are working toward this together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries through our coordinated foreign and security policy."

The premier said that the relations between the GDR and the fraternal states are developing in an all-round and dynamic manner. "Anti-imperialist solidarity is one of the basic principles of socialist state policy. The GDR will continue in the future to stand firmly and unshakeably by the side of the peoples who are building a new society. We will continue the policy of peaceful coexistence toward the capitalist states. We shall firmly continue on the road taken through the European system of treaties and the Helsinki Final Act." This applies also to the further normalization of relations with the FRG.

Talking about the economic situation in the GDR, Stoph said: "The national income produced in 1978 will probably amount to M161 billion. Compared with 1970, this is an increase of 47 percent. Industrial production will reach a volume of roughly M274 billion, and an increase of 59 percent since 1970. Over 90 percent of the increase in our industrial production in 1978 was resulted from an increase in labor productivity, mainly through scientific-technological measures."

In the consistent implementation of the sociopolitical program, roughly 111,500 dwellings will have been constructed in 1978. Agricultural production will reach over 3.8 tons of grain per hectare. Retail trade turnover will probably be worth M3 billion more in 1978 than in 1977. In the course of 8 years, trade in foodstuffs and services has increased, with stable prices, nearly 45 percent to over M92 billion. The speaker remarked in this connection: "Achievements by the working people in our economy since the Eighth SED Congress can only be measured fully if account is taken of the fact that world prices, especially for raw materials, have increased enormously, and that we must constantly use more of our national income in order to pay for them."

"The draft of the 1979 economic plan envisages an increase in national income of 4.3 percent. The industrial production of goods is to increase 5.5 percent, including an increase in industrial production of 5.8 percent. [sentence as received] Labor productivity in industry is to increase 4.6 percent." To strengthen the material-technological basis of industry roughly M2.6 billion more in investments than in 1978 are planned. Foreign trade turnover is to increase 9.8 percent.

Stoph continued: "To complement the defense law of the country, measures to guarantee economic progress are an indivisible part of the plan. With it, the necessary material prerequisites can be created for protecting the power of the workers and peasants, protecting the lives and property of our citizens as well as safeguarding peace. The development of achievements envisaged in the 1979 economic plan will make it possible to continue to increase the working and living conditions of the population in a planned manner. This applies primarily to housing conditions, recreation, supplying the population with consumer goods and services, health care and other spheres of life."

The planned increase in the industrial production of goods by 5.5 percent, in the words of the speaker, is to be achieved by an increase of 1.7 percent in supplies of primary raw materials. The consumption of important energy sources, raw materials and materials in the economy is to be reduced by a total of 4 percent. [as received]

Stoph said: "The full utilization of working time is a fundamental question. It includes the struggle to reduce losses in working hours on which influence can be brought to bear. The possibilities that are available here can be seen from the following figures: The periods of machinery standing idle periods of waiting and other missed periods of works will amount in 1978 to about 7 hours for each worker in centrally administered industry. If we are successful in utilizing this time in a productive manner in 1979, then this will be equal to the production of goods worth roughly M1 billion."

The premier said in regard to foreign trade: "We shall direct our main attention toward the further expansion of economic relations with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. Of special importance in cooperation with the USSR is the program of specialization and cooperation for the years 1980 to 1990 worked out by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker at their meeting in the Crimea. Our scientific-technological and economic cooperation has already, through over 100 government agreements and accords, establish a firm and broad basis. Eighty percent of the tasks contained in the GDR state plan for science and technology are being carried out in direct cooperation with the USSR. As in the past, in 1979 imports from the USSR and the other CEMA countries will be of special importance for our economy, especially imports of raw materials, such as crude oil, natural gas, hard coal, rolled steel, nonferrous metals, cellulose, asbestos, cotton, fruit and vegetables, and also machinery and consumer goods."

Stoph continued: "Our economic and scientific-technological relations with the developing countries, especially with the anti-imperialist states, will be expanded to a considerable degree in the coming year. Economic relations with the capitalist states will be developed in 1979 in a planned manner. However, this is only possible by safeguarding equal rights and mutual advantage. We expect, therefore, that trade obstacles and discrimination by the capitalist states will be removed. As far as we are concerned, we adhere consistently to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The implementation of off-set deals has proven to be of mutual advantage. This proven manner of trade relations will be expanded."

The GDR will import goods in accordance with the objective demand of the economy. According to the premier, the mining of lignite is to be increased in 1979 to roughly 256 million tons. For the first time 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity are to be produced. The production of domestic natural gas is to amount to 9 billion cubic meters. Efficiency in machinery construction and the electrical engineering and electronics industries is to be improved. Microelectronics are to be developed rapidly and expanded.

It is expected that the consumer goods industry will offer quality and selection which correspond to demand. "Goods must be produced which are pleasing to the eye, fashionable and reliable, which do justice to the constantly increasing demands of the socialist way of life, and which therefore are happily purchased." In agriculture the intensification of plant production is most important.

"In carrying out the housing program as the center of our sociopolitical program, it is planned to construct in the coming year 114,350 new dwellings and to modernize roughly 44,000 dwellings. Housing conditions for roughly 500,000 citizens can thus be improved considerably."

The net monetary income of the population is to increase 4 percent, continued Stoph. Retail trade turnover is to register the same growth rate, and supplies of foodstuffs are to be insured in a stable and consistent manner.

Nearly M49 billion will be spent for housing and insuring low rents, for stable consumer prices and fares, for education, for health and social care as well as for culture, sports and recreation. The secure achievements of the GDR also include the fact that all school leaders receive vocational training, stressed Stoph. In 1979 this will apply to roughly 235,000 boys and girls. The economic plan envisages the construction of additional hospitals and creches. In 1979 roughly 4 million holidays will be available. Stoph stressed in conclusion: "The aim contained in the 1979 economic plan takes account of the demands for the further fulfillment of the main tasks set by the SED on the basis of existing conditions and possibilities. In the implementation of these tasks we rely on the increased economic potential of our society, and primarily on the capabilities and creative initiative of the working people, of all young people, of all women and men."

Consular Agreements, Mideast Discussed

LD160027Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said at the People's Chamber meeting today that consular agreements with Ethiopia, Benin, the Republic of Cape Verde, and Syria submitted for adoption were an expression of the dynamic expansion of relations between the GDR and the nationally liberated states. The volume of relations on the firm basis of growing political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation was increasing speedily also in other spheres. The consular agreements would stimulate the creative development of relations with the mentioned states. Fischer affirmed in his speech the standpoint of the GDR for a just solution of the problems in the Middle East. He said that "in fact such a solution can be reached only on the precondition of an Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the safeguarding of the unalienable rights of the Palestinian people." Fischer rejected in this connection any separate solutions. The Middle East peace conference in Geneva is the proper course for a comprehensive political settlement.

Economic Progress, Goals Approved

LD171346Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of the People's Chamber committees and spokesmen of the People's Chamber's party groups have given their consent to the draft bill on the 1979 economic plan. Guenter Mittag spoke on behalf of the SED group. Among other things, he said:

[Mittag--Begin recording] Of decisive importance is that the 1979 economic plan--in its social policy objectives, in its demands on the economic capability--proceeds consistently from the basis for further realization of the main task. All the experiences in the successful development taking place in the GDR unequivocally confirm that the consistent realization of the main task policy is decisive for the political, economic and ideological strengthening of the GDR. We can say today that our party's sociopolitical program has been fulfilled item for item, date by date, for the past 8 years--which represents a considerable achievement and one of which we may be justifiably proud.

Please allow me to select from the comprehensive catalog of sociopolitical measures one particular fact: A number of measures, such as shortening the work week and longer holidays, are in realization of the resolutions of the eighth and ninth party congresses. They mean not only the production of more goods in order to increase individual and social consumption but also--as is proved by the latest holiday regulations--the creation of more leisure time is being produced. In particular, all these measures will insure that in 1979 the total number of working hours will be lower by 745 million hours compared with 1971. This is in line with a national income of about M6 billion. Thus, economic performance is better still than is indicated by the figures concerning wage increases and social measures. The volume of goods to be produced under the GDR's 1979 national economic plan is comparable to the volume produced between 1949 and 1955. We intend to and shall produce in 1979 in under a month as many goods as in all of 1949. In 1979 we are going to produce as much (? net energy) as during the first 5 years of our republic's existence; as much rolled steel as during the first 7 years. The fact that in 1979 our investments will be as much as was invested between 1949 and 1956 attests to the growing strength of our economy's investment power. [passage indistinct] In contrast to conditions in the capitalist countries, we enjoy continued prosperity, growth and stability but not continued inflation and unemployment. We have continued increase in the growth of economic achievements and not continued fluctuations caused by crises. In order to divert attention from their own crises, the West accuses us occasionally of regarding economic growth as an end in itself. The principle of production for production's sake is alien to our socialist social order but it does determine the whole development of capitalism in the interest of high profits, profits at the expense of man, regardless of the means and results. [sentence indistinct] Therefore, we really do not need any instructions from those quarters, however scientifically colored, on how to run our economy.

Today we can justly say that the GDR has developed into a socialist state which is politically stable, economically sound and internationally respected. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has emphasized that the 30 years of the GDR are unique proof of the triumph of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin on German soil. It becomes clearer from day to day that the GDR is a true state of workers and peasants who represent the forces of the whole country. We intend to continue successfully on this course of social progress, and together shall do everything in order to meet this plan with honor in the 30th year of the GDR's founding. [end recording]

WEST BERLIN SENAT EMPLOYEE ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD190312Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--An employee of the West Berlin Senat, Martina Kohl, was detained by GDR security organs on Sunday on strong suspicion of military espionage for a NATO secret service. Preliminary proceedings have been instituted and an arrest warrant has been issued.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA

LD170244Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1925 GMT 15 Dec 78 ID

[Interview with Frigyes Puja, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, conducted by reporter Alajos Chrudinak, on the "We've Asked the Minister" program, held in Frigyes Puja's office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Even viewers have the right to be mistaken. In our foreign political terminology, there is a frequently recurring term, I believe especially in (?toasts), the terminology by the Foreign Ministry, the expression: Unified, harmonized foreign policy. What is the meaning of this concept?

[Answer] As is well-known, every socialist country works out its foreign policy, its foreign political guidelines, on its own, independently. On the other hand the situation is nonetheless such that the socialist countries' foreign policies are identical in their essential concepts. And this is not surprising because we are talking about socialist countries with equally [word indistinct] regimes. The same principles guide us, that is to say Marxism-Leninism; our international objectives are the same; and in addition, our opponents are also the same. Now, unification mainly refers to the tactical elements, and the great significance of this is that a unified stance is always more effective than if the socialist countries each take an independent position. There is another element which I would like to mention. If we look at the activity of the NATO countries, in the foreign political sphere, they unify every single tiny element, even when it is a question of relations with the socialist countries in the international arena. For this very reason I consider that the socialist countries must definitely harmonize their policies.

[Question] So we must increase this cooperation and unification?

[Answer] But this does not mean that the foreign policies of the socialist countries, for example the Hungarian People's Republic, do not have their particular features. They have their individual features, which are a consequence of the country's situation, its particular interests and traditions, and so on.

[Question] Recently you have also taken part in the work of the political negotiating body of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow. How did the unified foreign policy assert itself at this forum, a viewer asks?

[Answer] As is well-known, we issued a joint communique on the session of the political negotiating body. This joint communique came into being on the basis of unification, naturally, so that it contains the opinions of all the participating countries. Therefore it reflects and represents a unified policy.

[Question] A number of our viewers ask about the fact that at this Warsaw Pact meeting certain problems arose. In connection with this two viewers ask, among other things: Why did the Moscow communique of the Warsaw Pact member-countries not condemn the Chinese attitude? And a similar concern was shown in the communique which was signed by only six of the participating countries.

[Answer] Well, as I have said, all the participating socialist countries agreed on these issues. It is also known that six socialist countries have an identical stand in connection with the Chinese leaders' international activities and international political guidelines. That is, they condemn the anti-Soviet Chinese line. The outlook of the Romanian comrades is different. Thus, it would not have been possible to form a unified stand on this issue. The same thing...[Chrudinak interrupts]

[Question] It was not possible to unify this stand?

[Answer] Yes it was not possible, and the same thing goes for the short declaration issued about the Middle East.

[Question] Very many of our viewers show an interest in Hungarian-Romanian relations. Six of our viewers ask among other things: To what extent have we implemented the agreements that were made at the Debrecen and Oradea meetings of Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu?

[Answer] Yes. It is well-known that this meeting took place in June 1977 in Debrecen and Oradea. A communique was issued on this, which, of course, was a joint communique. In this communique they (?devoted a lot of space) to the relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania. As far as the results are concerned, I would say that in the economic sphere there are results [passage indistinct] yes, certain results are apparent also in other spheres, but in many spheres development is not satisfactory. For our own part we would like cooperation in joint ventures to play a bigger part in the economic sphere. We would like our cultural relations to expand. We would like tourist traffic, border traffic, that in contact between people, the peoples, in general, to be wider and deeper. It is well-known that at this meeting the minority issue also came up. I think that on the matter of minority cooperation the communique lays down three essential elements. One is that the minority issue is the internal affair and responsibility of the country concerned. The other issue is that minorities' cooperation is an important factor in bilateral relations. The third thing is that the minorities should fulfill the role of the bridge, a linking chain, between our countries. We would like the findings of this communique to come into practice as soon as possible and we would like to see in general a faster realization of agreements. We hope that time will give very many opportunities for this. Let us hope.

[Question] In all probability, you, as every foreign minister, are also obliged to frequently give diplomatic answers. The very expression diplomatic answer means, as everyone knows, a careful, perhaps tactical, thought-out, considered answer, one that may evade the essential issue, obscure the real problems, and so on.

[Answer] Yes, yes.

[Question] Even an answer that is not completely honest, Please excuse the (?question), but isn't this generally well-founded but always obligatory cautiousness, confusing for a diplomat?

[Answer] I think that as far as the socialist diplomats are concerned, and as far as socialist diplomacy is concerned, there are few such diplomatic answers. The question here is that everybody knows the socialist objectives, knows what we are striving for. This is no secret to anyone. And there is no need for us to frequently give diplomatic answers. On the other hand I believe that many people think that it would be a good thing to have information about the various discussions, talks, ahead of time, before the talks have finished and before... [Chrudinak interrupts]

[Question] [passage indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, but in my opinion this would only confuse the issue and cause more damage.

[Question] Many viewers ask whether the diplomats, those who draft official communiques, have a special jargon. What is the difference between joint communiques when talks are described as friendly, comradely, frank, open, businesslike and constructive, and other types of talks? The reader does not know whether to read between the lines when these words may have a different meaning understood only by those who wrote them.

[Answer] I think every trade has its special jargon. Sometimes I listen to lectures on economics or read articles and find a good deal that is hard to understand. I think journalism is not free from jargon. Naturally, diplomacy, too, has its jargon, it can be traditional or new jargon with regard to the communiques, they are somewhat different. Here two sides are affected; we are not the only ones who write the communique but the others with whom we have to coordinate it have written it. Sometimes debates are held for hours on one sentence to find a common text. Another thing is that the basic language of the coordination of the communique is not Hungarian but a foreign language and there are translation problems, too. Third, there may be stylistic difficulties because we have to **do our work fast**. For the sake of humor I mention that some communiques have been polished up by journalists. With regard to the words friendly, frank, open, they have some meaning but I do not think I have to explain this because every newspaper reader knows the exact meaning when we use the words frank, open, friendly and fraternal.

[Question] Businesslike is businesslike. It means that we simply discussed some question. If there is no other adjective, this means that there was a dispute. But there is no point in going through the whole list of words.

It would be a good idea to publish a dictionary. A number of questions have been received about China. One of them is: With the conclusion of SALT-II can this anti-Soviet mood in China ease? Another question: How is our trade and political relationship with China? A third question: What is the Hungarian People's Republic's policy toward the PRC.

[Answer] I do not think that the possibility of SALT-II is encouraging to the Chinese leadership. Salt-II may provide a certain turning point for international development toward detente and it is well-known that this is not to the liking of the Chinese leaders. As to relations between the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the PRC our diplomatic relations have existed since the Chinese people's revolutionary victory. Since then we have had an embassy in Peking, headed by an ambassador. Our political relationship is not very broad. We have economic relations, too. As far as I know, total economic trade in 1977 was over 200 million Swiss francs, which is not much, this is not surprising, since the two countries are distant and we're talking about trade.

[Question] China is not a trading nation.

[Answer] Chinese trade is now being diverted to the advanced capitalist countries, as well as China's economic relations in general.

[Question] What aid can the USSR give to Vietnam under the cooperation agreement recently signed?

[Answer] The USSR and Vietnam signed their treaty of friendship and cooperation on 4 November. The aim of this treaty is to permit closer bilateral relations and to expand cooperation in all fields. The treaty has an article which I quote because it is important. It reads: The high contracting parties will consult each other on all important international questions affecting the interests of the two countries. In the event of one of the parties being attacked or exposed to the danger of an attack the high contracting parties will open consultations without delay for eliminating such danger and safeguarding the peace and security of their countries and for taking appropriate effective measures for this purpose.

So we can see that if the threat of an attack exists the two parties will consult each other on taking appropriate measures. The USSR will, naturally, help Vietnam in the struggle being waged against Chinese and Cambodian provocations. The Hungarian People's Republic, too, is providing aid; we are in solidarity with the struggle carried on by the long-suffering Vietnamese people for the consolidation of the situation in Indochina and for putting an end to fighting at long last in this area.

[Question] What role does China's well-known anti-Soviet policy play in Soviet-U.S. relations? This question was also asked in the recent foreign policy forum concerning the Chinese card.

[Answer] It is common knowledge that Soviet-U.S. bilateral relations are of basic importance for the current international situation and for relations between the socialist and capitalist countries in general. The aim of the Chinese leaders is to make the development of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations impossible. Their various activities in this regard are well-known, I do not want to talk about it in detail since we have no time for that. On the other hand, it is also well-known that there are certain aggressive circles in the United States who would like to play the so-called Chinese card mentioned by you.

[Question] Against the USSR.

[Answer] To line up the PRC against the USSR. I trust that the conclusion of SALT-II will thwart these plans, at least in the foreseeable future, the international situation will improve, the treaty will have an effect on the international situation toward detente and matters will progress. We hope that the U.S. administration will think it over whether to play this Chinese card or not.

[Question] What is the effect of the arms race, forced on us by U.S. policy, on the standard of living in the USSR and Hungary?

[Answer] A good deal could be talked about the arms race but let us talk about disarmament. It is common knowledge that since the first moment of its existence the USSR has advocated general and complete disarmament and we, too, would like to make general and complete disarmament a reality. However, it is also common knowledge that the imperialist powers and NATO, this military-political alliance, have rejected this proposal and have done so to this day. They are inclined toward certain partial disarmament measures but only reluctantly. We have seen in recent times how long they are dragging on such negotiations. I would say if we succeed in bringing about disarmament agreements, even if they are partial ones, then the arms race will be slowed down, even if it is not completely stopped. Consider this arms race: If the United States and NATO are rearming--and we all know against whom--then, naturally, the socialist countries cannot stand idly by, they must see to their defense, to the protection of their socialist system, their socialist achievements and the peaceful work of their peoples.

[Question] And the maintenance of a balance.

[Answer] Of course. Otherwise there could be no question of peace, nor of detente. This, naturally, entails certain burdens, since if the Western powers accepted general and complete disarmament we could spend more on economic tasks and improving the standard of living.

[Question] Do we have partners in West Europe who, even if their views on this matter are not identical with ours, are inclined toward disarmament or the reduction of armaments?

[Answer] Unfortunately, I have not met any who would have accepted general and complete disarmament. Perhaps they would accept partial disarmament measures but NATO has always succeeded in enforcing its will.

[Question] Comrade Kadar in Paris mentioned Giscard d'Estaing's disarmament proposals.

[Answer] Yes, this partial proposal can be taken into consideration. He said there that we would study it. It is a positive step in itself that such a proposal has been made and we are studying it and the drafting of a Hungarian standpoint is now in progress, in detail.

[Question] Have the Soviet and U.S. stands on SALT-II been brought any closer? Will the arms race increase after the conclusion of the treaty?

[Answer] I believe that the Soviet and U.S. stands on SALT-II are now closer. As has been reported, the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers, Gromyko and Vance, will meet and discuss this question.

[Question] Next week.

[Answer] Yes. I hope and trust that the SALT-II treaty will be signed soon. This will have immense significance, as I mentioned before, for the international atmosphere, and it will promote the elaboration of other disarmament measures and will in general greatly influence bilateral relations between the socialist and capitalist countries. Whether there will be a continued arms race, is difficult to tell. NATO has already approved a large-scale rearmament program at the Washington summit and I do not think that NATO will withdraw this program. So, unfortunately, the socialist countries must make suitable preparations.

[Question] It can be supposed that after the conclusion of SALT-II, SALT-III will follow and that this can influence the Vienna talks.

[Answer] Yes, It is possible that there will be further talks on the limitation of strategic arms and I think it is probable that the signing of this treaty will have an effect on the Vienna force reduction talks, though it must be stressed that the problem in Vienna is more complex because European countries have their say, too, and the reduction concerns conventional and not strategic arms.

[Question] Are we taking part in the Vienna talks?

[Answer] We are taking part as observers.

[Question] Would we like to have a different status?

[Answer] No, we do not want to have a different status. It is strictly fixed who takes part in the zone where the reduction will take place and who takes part as observer.

[Question] Why has there been no Soviet-U.S. summit meeting for a long time?

[Answer] My answer is that it is not the USSR who is responsible for the deceleration of detente. Nor is it responsible for the protracted SALT talks. A summit meeting is possible only if the parties do not come up empty-handed but will sign important agreements. I think, SALT-II will be such an agreement and I think if the progress continues and the international atmosphere improves a summit meeting can take place.

[Question] Early next year?

[Answer] I am no prophet. One cannot foretell such things.

[Question] Is it possible that the treaty will be signed before the summit meeting or will it be signed at the summit meeting?

[Answer] Perhaps at the summit meeting.

[Question] A viewer asks where this process has got to and what is the situation regarding the forthcoming Madrid Conference. Another viewer asks whether the Warsaw Pact and NATO are at present engaged in either military or political negotiations.

[Answer] It is well-known that the Belgrade Conference finished this summer. It reviewed the situation concerning the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and determined certain measures to carry it forward. It decided to hold the Madrid Conference in 1980. The Belgrade Conference also decided to convene so-called conferences of experts for debating certain partial issues. There will be a scientific forum for debating certain partial issues. There will be a scientific forum in Hamburg, West Germany, at the beginning of 1980, which will discuss issues concerning international scientific cooperation. Talks have just finished in Montreux on the peaceful solution of contentious issues. A conference of experts will begin in Malta at the beginning of next year on the topic of cooperation in the Mediterranean. All these serve suitable preparations for the Madrid Conference. Well, we have, of course, another idea as well. This is that we will facilitate the preparations for the Madrid Conference on a bilateral basis as well. In other words, we endeavor to realize in our relations with the developed Western countries those recommendations of the Final Act which can be realized in bilateral relations. This process is progressing well in my opinion. There are constructive exchanges of opinion and there is every hope that the Madrid conference will produce even better results than the Belgrade Conference did.

[Question] And regarding the answer to the second question, as to whether there are talks between the Warsaw...

[Answer] [Puja interrupts] Yes, the second question. Well, there are no negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO as such, as military alliances. There are negotiations in Vienna on force reductions in central Europe and these involve the Warsaw Pact member-countries and NATO. I am not aware of any negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO as military-political alliances.

[Question] One viewer, by the name of Mardi, would like to know what happens about those loans which the socialist countries gave to developing countries which later turned their backs on us. He mentions Egypt, Indonesia and Somalia as examples. However, before you answer this question, let us listen to the telephone call by another viewer.

[Begin recording] It is well known that our country, besides moral support, also provides significant material help to those developing countries which have chosen the path of building socialism. My question in this connection is what proportion of our national income we devote in 1978 to supporting these countries and how large is this sum in absolute terms? [end recording]

[Begin recording] What help does the Hungarian state supply to Ethiopia which has begun the building of socialism? [end recording]

[Begin recording] Our government provides significant support to many foreign peoples and organizations, yet with these financial means many of the burning social problems of our country could be solved. Why does the government do this? [end recording]

[Answer] Yes, I have heard on a number of occasions that there are fantastic figures bandied about in our public opinion concerning the help which the socialist countries, and particularly the Hungarian People's Republic provides. Well, it might well be a good thing to deal with this in some detail. We provide little aid and very rarely. In cases of natural catastrophe or starvation, a form of aid we provide is that of a few dozen specialists without payment, and we provide certain support through international organizations. It must be understood that all countries give to the international organizations for such purposes, this has to be given. Well, this could not be expressed even as a thousandth of the national income; it is such a small sum. We do not measure it in hundreds of millions, but only in millions.

The other form of which no mention has been made is that of providing loans. Regarding credit, the situation is that we do not provide credit for too many countries, only to developing countries, and the situation is that we provide such credit with the usual international conditions, and we provide these so that they will purchase the appropriate Hungarian products from Hungary.

[Question] Thus we do not provide currency, but are selling Hungarian goods.

[Answer] Yes, Naturally, and these are paid back. This is why I have said that we provide credit under the customary international conditions; they pay interest, a certain percent of the sums must be paid in cash at the time of delivery. I believe this is 10 percent.

[Question] In other words this is a commercial matter.

[Answer] This is done under the customary conditions and benefits us as well.

[Question] Regarding the question of whether we have lost anything in Egypt, Indonesia, Somalia. We have left behind...

[Answer] [Puja interrupts] Yes, well, I know of only a single case in which repayment dates have been altered, and this was the case of Indonesia. We changed the period of repayment, lengthening it.

[Question] So they will pay it back.

[Answer] They are making repayments on schedule. There are no other cases of countries, where a negative turn has occurred, owing us money. It follows from this that we could not solve our social problems with these sums given in aid, there are very small sums by comparison. As to aid for Ethiopia, we have given a certain amount of help to Ethiopia when it was engaged in struggle and now we have given some credit, not very much, under internationally recognized conditions.

[Question] Obviously, this is the same sort of credit as the ones that you have just spoken about. We are supporting Hungarian industrial goods with this.

[Answer] Yes, yes.

GIEREK PARTICIPATES IN INSURRECTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD181428Y Warsaw PAP in English 1319 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec, PAP--Central ceremonies devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Wielkopolska insurrection opened today in Poznan, the capital of the region, with the participation of PUPP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek.

On December 27 of 1918 the people of the Wielkopolska land took up arms to cast away the Prussian yoke after years of partition. Due to the armed action of the Wielkopolska people, part of the territories of the former Prussian partition returned back to the homeland.

First secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Gierek arrived in Poznan to participate in the central celebrations of the historical anniversary. Poland's leader of the party and nation took part in a meeting with veterans of the Wielkopolska insurrection.

Gierek Address

LD182242Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 18 December ceremony held in Poznan to mark the presentation of the Grunwald Cross to Poznan--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, participants in the Wielkopolska insurrection and in the battles against the Hitlerite invader! Esteemed ladies and gentlemen! Allow me first of all to express both joy and satisfaction that it has fallen to my lot today, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Wielkopolska insurrection, to have the honor of presenting to your patriotic and industrious city, which has done so much for Poland, the Grunwald Cross, First Class.

Poznan has been the cradle of everything Poland stands for. For centuries it defended itself against German pressure. The people of this land have inscribed glorious pages of tenacity and courage, good organization and honest work. When the fatherland was in need, the people of this land always answered when called upon to do so. They were always courageous in battle and unyielding in times of captivity, and kept in mind the moving words of the song: We Will Not Abandon the Land From Which Our People Come, We Will Not Allow Our Language To Disappear. The people of Wielkopolska had to take up arms on many occasions in order to cast off the Prussian yoke. They took part in all the independence efforts mounted by the Polish people. When, after the failure of the January insurrection, hopes for liberation were dashed, the wave of Germanization was opposed by a resilient and well-organized system of national life which became an effective barrier against colonialization and against persecution. Under conditions of blatant discrimination, the people of Poznan knew how to come out on top in the rivalry with the Germans in the economic, scientific, social and cultural fields. Despite Prussian efforts, they held on to their land, preserved their native language and customs and, above all, they retained in their hearts ardent love for Poland.

When, after the end of World War I, after the defeat of the central powers and the revolution in Germany, a favorable situation arose, the people of Wielkopolska sprung into battle. By sacrificing life and blood they asserted the holy right to this land. Through victorious armed deeds they restored the connection between the land of Poznan and the motherland, and they wrecked the diplomatic endeavors of Berlin to maintain the partition. The inhabitants of Poznan were the first to set an example. They were followed by the whole of Wielkopolska.

In heavy battles the insurgents would liberate one town and village after the other, shifting the border of the reborn Polish state in the direction of the former Piast boundaries.

We bow our heads to you, veterans, who are present in this hall. We express our gratitude to you. We express gratitude and the highest respect to all soldiers who took part in the Wielkopolska insurrection. [applause]

The armed deed of the people of Wielkopolska was of great significance for Poland; it returned to it well-managed territories with a high level of civilization and a rich, generically Polish culture. Poznan inhabitants contributed a great deal of value toward the national life: the tradition of good work and organization, technical abilities, and the habit of thinking in terms of the Polish state. They enriched the Polish idea of state through a political orientation which was able to see and evaluate the threat from Nazi Germany.

The Wielkopolska uprising increased independence aspirations throughout Prussian occupied territory and had considerable influence on the Silesian uprisings, in which many volunteers from the Poznan region took part. Later on the participants of the Wielkopolska uprising made great contributions toward all fields of national life. They became devoted and talented cadres in industry and agriculture, administration and the army, in education and culture. When the enemy again attacked Poland, they rallied to the front ranks of defenders of the fatherland and set an example of bravery and patriotism in the battle on the river Bzura.

The Nazi invader took terrible revenge. On the same city squares in Wielkopolska where in 1918 insurgent units were sworn in, the salvos of execution squads were fired. Best sons of the fatherland died. However, terror, persecution and torture in Poznan for No 7 and in the Zabichowski camp, deportations and privation, were unable to break the patriotic posture of the inhabitants of the Poznan region.

In February 1945 during the Soviet offensive, volunteers, including former insurgents, side by side with the Soviet troops stormed the last nest of the Nazi resistance in Wielkopolska, the citadel in Poznan.'

In our fatherland the patriotic posture has always been highly valued. Polish people know well its price. The award granted by the Council of State to your city is a symbol of the highest esteem and recognition for the great patriotic merits of the Poznan inhabitants.

Dear comrades and citizens: Poland, which reemerged after World War II under a new system, reached for the lands of Piast and took over territories which the deeds of insurgents were not able to return 60 years ago, despite heroic efforts. In managing these territories, Poznan inhabitants played a colossal role. Wielkopolska insurgents were also among the pioneers who went West and who began the reconstruction of Poznan. Their activity contributed toward the consolidation of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party in the Poznan and Pomerania regions. They laid down the foundations for people's rule, and did great service in the patriotic upbringing of their children and grandchildren by inculcating in them profound devotion to the fatherland and by teaching them to serve it in deeds. This is the most magnificent legacy from you who are present here, and from those fighters for freedom who are no longer with us. We owe them and you our highest gratitude and highest respect for this. [applause]

The cause that was begun by you has been taken over and is being continued successfully by the next generations. It is from your and their labor that today's Poznan and Poznan Province and the whole of Wielkopolska was born. Today Poznan is a modern industrial metropolis noted for its beautiful architecture and good housing design. The working people of your town and region are famous throughout Poland for their high professional skills and discipline, a fact which is borne out by the products of your industrial enterprises, your agricultural results, achievements in science and culture, and the order and tidiness which prevail everywhere here. The present-day patriotism of the Poznan people is expressed in this. It is a patriotism which through the noblest metal binds together your present achievements with the struggle of many years against the Prussian invader, and binds generations of drzymalas [Wielkopolska peasants who came to symbolize the struggle of Polish peasants against Germanization] and cegielskis [Wielkopolska industrialist and sociocultural activist] with the heroic deeds of the Wielkopolska insurgents.

Comrades and citizens: A few days ago the 13th plenum of the Central Committee of our party wound up its work. We discussed matters connected with the further development of the country and with the 1979 plan. The implementation, through the full mobilization of the whole nation, of the social program adopted at the Seventh PZPR Congress, which provides for a systematic improvement in the nation's living conditions, is our main aim. We know this will not be easy. We are fully aware of the difficulties of making good the historical arrears in our development, a fact which frequently makes itself felt in our everyday life and work. This was mentioned in the report of the Politburo and in the discussions.

Despite the fact that we have made great progress in the seventies, we have to summon up an even greater effort. The Central Committee plenum drew up an action program which envisages the better exploitation of the existing, up-to-date production potential by increasing the effectiveness of management; in other words, through better organization and higher labor productivity, saving on materials and energy, reducing production costs and increasing the quality of manufactured goods. It is not difficult to notice that the character of these tasks creates a particular demand for those values which are characteristic to a high degree of the inhabitants of Poznan, Poznan Province and the whole of Wielkopolska--organizational aptitude, resourcefulness and economy, honesty in carrying out commitments, self-sacrifice and discipline. I am convinced that the working people of Wielkopolska will make every effort to insure that the tasks which fall to their lot next year are fully implemented.

Participants in the Wielkopolska insurrection! Esteemed ladies and gentlemen! At this solemn moment I wish to convey to you, and through you to all the people of Poznan, to all people of Wielkopolska, heartfelt congratulations from the Politburo and the Central Committee of the party, the Council of State and the government and from the Polish National Unity Front Committee on the presentation to your city of the Grunwald Cross, First Class. I wish you further achievements in work for the good of the fatherland. I wish personal success to you and to the ones closest to you.

GIEREK ARTICLE ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY APPEARS IN PRAVDA

LD151820Y Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (PAP)--Today's PRAVDA published an extensive article by the PUPP CC first secretary Edward Gierek headlined: "In the Service of the Nation."

It is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Poland and the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish working class movement and the foundation of the Polish United Workers' Party, the events of profound importance for Poland's most recent history.

The article presents the two main tendencies in the development of the Polish working class movement since its origin and discusses the importance of the foundation of the communist workers' party of Poland. The article also recalls the history of struggle conducted by the Communist Party of Poland in the inter-war period. The party educated many selfless revolutionaries and worked out creative programs.

It is stressed in the article that the Polish Workers' Party (PPR), set up in 1942, made a decisive contribution to the joint cause of the communists. The article recalls programmatic assumptions of the PPR, its struggle against the Nazi invaders for the setting up of the people's power and revolutionary social transformations. It points out that the unity of action of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party got strengthened during the class struggle. The article stresses the importance of the unification of the Polish working class movement, made at the congress that began on December 15, 1948. The unification opened a new chapter in the history of the Polish nation. The article presents deep transformations implemented in Poland in the past thirty years under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS MEETING AT JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY

LD190330Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A solemn meeting was held at the Jagiellonian University with Henryk Jablonski participating, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Poland and the 30th anniversary of the unification congress. The chairman of the Council of State next met the authorities of the university.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON NEED TO IMPROVE EAST-WEST TRADE

LD181424Y Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec, PAP--In an extensive analysis of tendencies occurring in the goods exchange between the CMEA and high developed capitalist countries, carried by the Polish economic paper RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, Aleksandr Czepurko says among other things:

"The indebtedness of socialist countries in East-West relations is small. The inclination of highly developed capitalist countries to continue to grant credits to socialist countries may be considered as an indication of the trust put by capitalist countries in the prospects for the development of East-West trade. Nonetheless, the volume of the indebtedness seems to be greater than previously scheduled. Therefore, the reduction of the volume of debts should be considered as one of the most important aspects of trade policy in relations with highly developed capitalist countries."

"The analysis of changes in the goods structure in East-West trade in the period 1970-76 indicates that it does not create lasting prospects for an increase in trade," goes on the author. "The export capacities of the CMEA countries will not be great, if their exports are to be based on the long run on the traditional agricultural and food products and war materials."

The hitherto development of international trade shows that the future rate and volume of East-West trade exchange will depend on how dynamically the exports of industrial products manufactured in the CMEA countries will develop. One can venture an opinion that the productive machinery of the industries in socialist countries has already been properly adapted to expand the industrial exports to the most demanding markets.

"On the whole, the experiences accumulated so far make it possible to say that despite a small proportion (2.6 percent in 1976) in the world turnover East-West trade is and can continue to be the most dynamically growing stream of international exchange," says RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in conclusion.

BABIUCH WRITES IN ZYCIE PARTII ON PARTY'S ROLE

LD171448Y Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Press review of Edward Babiuch article]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec, PAP--In an article in the PUWP CC monthly ZYCIE PARTII, member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Edward Babiuch points to major aspects of the leading role of the PUWP.

First, the party's programme aims at consolidating just, socialist relationships in town and the countryside, at a constant increase of working people's living standards, at building mighty Poland, a country of advanced socialism.

Secondly, the party acts in close correlation with the people, tries to draw more and more non-party members to the process of making decisions on public issues, proposes non-party members for responsible jobs in the state organs, social and self-governing organizations. At party's initiative, consultations on decision making in Poland and always reaching grass roots have become a constitutional norm.

Thirdly, the leading role of the party is ever fuller realized by the activities of party members in representative organs of power and in mass organizations. This is facilitated by high party discipline, growing activity of communists and their constantly improving level of political knowledge, greater commitment in propagating party's policy, and increasing membership of the party which now has nearly 2,900 thousand members and candidates.

Fourthly, intra-party discipline and democracy as well as human relations in party's branches constitute the best example, a model of socialist norms of intercourse, of the development of human personality.

Fifthly, E. Babiuch points to the composition of the party's ranks. At present, workers directly employed in the material production constitute over 46 per cent of party members and candidates, whereas 4 per cent of party members are former workers, present pensioners. The party affiliates the most active working people who enjoy social respect, among them also farmers and representatives of intelligentsia.

BABIUCH ATTENDS PARTY COMMITTEE PLENUM IN SIEDLCE

LD170802Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A session of the party voivodship committee was held in Siedlce today, with Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, taking part.

The plenum examined subjects regarding the plenary meetings of the voivodship committee to be held in the coming year. The subjects of the plenary meetings will deal with a number of important issues on the socioeconomic life of the region, and are closely connected with the implementation of the resolutions of the 7th party congress, the decisions of the 2d national party conference, as well as the resolutions of the 13th plenum.

When the point on the agenda concerning organizational matters had been reached, Edward Babiuch presented the Central Committee Politburo's proposal concerning the change in the post of the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Siedlce in connection with the fact that Wiktor Kinecki, who has held this position up to now, has been called to join the diplomatic service.

Zofia Brzebisz-Nowicka has been proposed to fill the post of first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Siedlce. Until now she has held the post of the vovoid of Siedlce. The plenum unanimously approved the proposal.

Also today, a session of the party voivodship committee was held in Gorzow Wieklopolski. It was devoted to the rational use of labor resources. During the debate it was pointed out that better use of employees' qualifications and their initiative, strengthening labor discipline and preventing fluctuation of cadres are the main conditions for the further rapid development of the voivodship.

SOCIOECONOMIC AKTIVS DISCUSS MACHINE INDUSTRY TASKS

AU161905Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[PAP reports: "Session in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry"]

[Text] On 11 December the socioeconomic aktivs of the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry held a session in Warsaw to discuss the basic tasks awaiting the workforces of this industry in 1979, and reviewed the methods of implementing these tasks. The industry's saleable production is supposed to increase 4.1 percent and to be worth 2237 billion compared with this year.

Export is expected to increase at a much higher rate; that is, by 10.7 percent, and domestic market supplies by 7.4 percent. The value of these supplies will amount to 247 billion and which is 23 billion more than this year. Increased tasks will be implemented with investment outlays that are lower than this year, and with reduced manpower. This is because emphasis will be placed on improvements in work organization and on the better exploitation of the existing industrial potential.

The session was attended by Jozef Kepa, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier; Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction; and Franciszek Adamkiewicz, minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry.

SIERADZ PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES STATE ADMINISTRATION

AU151332Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Dec 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Performance of State Administration Bodies--The Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Sieradz"]

[Text] Problems concerning the performance of the basic state administration bodies were discussed by the plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Sieradz on 12 December.

During the plenum, which was chaired by Tadeusz Stasiak, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, it was stressed that improving the performance of the basic state administration bodies is integrally connected with all the aspects of the socioeconomic life of the entire region. The increase in the status and significance of basic administrative bodies and the effectiveness of the implementation of their tasks have also been confirmed by the research recently carried out by the scientific workers of Lodz University. What is obvious is an increase in the initiative and responsibility of the local bodies of administration, especially in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks.

During the discussion much attention was devoted to problems of the implementation of economic plans, work discipline, and speeding up the procedures with which citizens' business deals with issues connected with agricultural problems in the urban and rural offices of Sieradz Voivodship. They concern, among other things, farming, land-improvement operations, enfranchisement, tenancy and supplies of equipment and machines.

Henryk Kanicki, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department, attended the plenum.

GRUDZIEN ATTENDS KATOWICE PARTY AKTIV

LD180954Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] More solemn meetings of party organizations, meetings with merited party activists and young people and concerts were held throughout the country today to celebrate the two anniversaries: The 30th anniversary of the PZPR and the 60th anniversary of the Polish Communist Party.

"Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, took part in a solemn aktiv of the Katowice municipal party organization."

PROGRAM DOCUMENT FOR 10-COUNTRY MOTORWAY SIGNED

LD152128Y Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (PAP)--Representatives of Poland and Hungary, co-initiators of the international "trans-European north-south motorway" programme put their signatures under a programme document which would serve as a basis for international cooperation of ten European states: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

The document has also been signed already by a representative of Bulgaria and it is expected that the remaining countries will sign the document within weeks.

The programme aims at achieving the ambitious aim of working out a design of a motorway, complying with agreed on parameters, from Gdansk down to Turkey, with numerous branches. The cooperation is carried out under the auspices of the UNDP and the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe. The parties to the programme as well as other states vitally interested in the construction of the motorway constitutes a model of cooperation among European countries, fully concordant with the letter and spirit of the CSCE Final Act.

TRADE, COOPERATION PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU161902Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Exchange of Market Goods With Romania"]

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Domestic Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania under First Deputy Minister Nicolae Bodzog has visited Poland. The purpose of the delegation's visit was to sign protocols on trade exchanges and on scientific-technical cooperation with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services of the Polish People's Republic in 1979.

The sides agreed that within the framework of the exchanges between the aforementioned ministries, Romania will supply Poland with, among other things, articles such as furniture, industrial glass, putty, batteries, cognac, champagne and, for the first time ever, an extensive range of hard cheeses. Poland will supply Romania with crystals, razor blades, hosiery, sleeping bags, vodka and other articles. For Poland the protocols were signed by Jadwiga Lokcaj, first vice minister of domestic trade and services, and for Romania by Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH GREECE

AU151333Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Polish-Greek Economic Talks"]

[Text] Athens--The third session of the Polish-Greek mixed commission, which was appointed in keeping with the long-term agreement signed in November 1975 between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Republic of Greece on trade exchanges and economic, industrial and technical cooperation, was held in Athens. The Polish delegation was led by Ryszard Strzelecki, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and the Greek delegation by Stavros Dhimas, secretary of state in the Ministry of Coordination of Greece.

The session discussed the economic cooperation between the two countries in the period from the previous session of the commission held in the fall of last year, and stressed with satisfaction that the mutual trade exchanges this year will achieve the highest level in the history of the bilateral trade exchanges to date. In addition, the session discussed possibilities for the further development of cooperation in the area of trade, the heavy and machine engineering industries and, in particular, motorization.

The sides signed a protocol containing the results of the talks.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SFRY--Warsaw, 17 Dec, PAP--The Council of State appointed Wiktor Kinecki ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 17 Dec 78 ID]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ON 18 DEC

AU181714Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the French foreign affairs minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, who paid an official visit to our country. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Romanian Ambassador to Paris Corneliu Manescu, as well as French Ambassador to Bucharest Pierre Febvre.

On behalf of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings and most cordial wishes. Expressing thanks, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing warm, friendly greetings and best wishes.

During their meeting, the two sides greatly praised the traditional relations between our countries, which have been developed intensively and fruitfully in recent years. Thus, they stressed the special importance of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's forthcoming visit to Romania, expected to expand and deepen cooperation between Romania and France in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas, in culture and the arts, and other fields of activity. At the same time, they expressed the common desire to explore and capitalize on new possibilities to increase commercial exchanges, to intensify and diversify cooperation in key production branches, in scientific research and technological development, between Romania and France and in third markets.

The two sides also discussed major international issues. Thus, they examined the political situation in Europe, and emphasized the need to increase efforts to fully implement the provisions of the Helsinki Conference Final Act, to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting of 1980, to dynamize the process of detente and ensuring real security on the continent, to develop a peaceful and unrestricted cooperation among European states. Both sides expressed the view that one of the decisive requirements for ensuring a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world is to immediately adopt specific, efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament. At the same time, the sides pointed out that the conflicts and tension that persist in various parts of the world must be solved through peaceful means, through negotiations between the directly involved sides. This was described as the only way conducive to lasting settlements. The sides agreed that to establish a climate of peace and trust among peoples, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and nonuse of force or threat of force must be applied in interstate relations. The exchange of views highlighted Romania's and France's determination to develop their cooperation aimed at eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Minister Meets Radulescu, Departs

AU181932Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Dec, AGERPRES--The favourable evolution of the relations between Romania and France was emphasized during the interview in Bucharest, on December 18 between Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Radulescu, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-French government commission of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, and Jean Francois-Poncet, French foreign affairs minister.

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They also emphasized new actions meant to lead to further developing the bilateral economic collaboration and cooperation in various domains of joint interest.

French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet left Bucharest the same day, after the official visit paid to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RECEIVES USSR'S YEZHEVSKIY

AU181135Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry, today received Comrade Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, who is visiting our country. During their talk, the sides assessed the upward course of relations of scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration in agriculture, and exchanged views on agricultural technical and material supplies in the two countries. They also examined new ways and means for developing cooperation between the two ministries in fields of mutual interest.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S CAZACU TO PORTUGAL

Meets With Revolution Council

AU141040Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Lisbon 12 December, AGERPRES --Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister, who is on a visit in Portugal, met at the Revolution Council with council members Gen Franco Charais and Commander Martins Guerreiro. The two sides emphasized the good relations existing between the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and the Portuguese Revolution Council. They discussed the development of bilateral relations, and expressed the common wish to expand relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Portuguese peoples, in the interests of the two countries' progress, and of the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The Revolution Council members expressed their great esteem and consideration for President Nicolae Ceausescu's personality and thinking. They stressed the special importance of Romania's independent and constructive foreign policy for consolidating international peace and security. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Romanian Ambassador to Lisbon Marin Iliescu.

Ceausescu Message to Soares

AU151202Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP], has received the RCP delegation led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, in Lisbon. On this occasion, the two sides exchanged messages between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mario Soares. During the meeting, the sides exchanged extensive views and stressed the good relations existing between the RCP and the PSP, and expressed the joint desire and conviction that these relations continue to develop in their mutual interest and that of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Meets Portuguese Communists

AU161438Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Dec, AGERPRES--A meeting of friendship was organized in Lisbon by the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] at the end of the visit a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, paid to Portugal.

Taking the floor, Jaime Serra, member of the political commission, secretary of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party, pointed to the good links between the PCP and the RCP grounded on relations of mutual esteem and respect, of fraternal solidarity. The speaker highlighted the remarkable results recorded by the Romanian people in building the multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party at head with its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Next to speak was Virgil Cazacu who conveyed comradely and friendly greetings, wishes of fresh and important successes to the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, to the participants in the meeting and through them to all the Portuguese communists. He reaffirmed the solidarity of the Romanian communists, of the whole Romanian people with the activity of the Portuguese Communist Party, of all the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces for safeguarding and consolidating the revolutionary achievements, for the Portuguese people's advance in a new road according to its vital aspirations and will of liberty, independence, democracy and social progress.

Delegation Concludes Visit

AU162035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Apparent text of communique on the 9-16 December visit to Portugal by an RCP delegation led by RCP Secretary Virgil Cazacu]

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Dec, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P. paid a visit to Portugal over December 9-16, 1978, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP].

The R.C.P. delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., led by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party.

Mutual information on the situation in the two countries and on the two parties' activity was made during the talks that were conducted in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party. Approached were also current questions of the international life and of the communist and working-class movement.

The R.C.P. delegation reasserted the solidarity of communists, of the whole Romanian people with the activity of the P.C.P., of the other progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in Portugal, in defending and consolidating the revolutionary gains and for the Portuguese people to advance on the road opened on April 25 and consecrated in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, in harmony with its vital aspirations and its will of freedom, independence, democracy and social progress.

As to the situation in Europe, the delegations of the two parties pointed to the need for concrete action for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, for detente and cooperation, as a result of the consistent efforts of the socialist countries and of the struggle of the democratic and progressive forces the world over, both delegations declared in defence of peace, for an end to be put to the arms race, for concrete measures on general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two delegations declared for a political settlement of the Middle East crisis, on the basis of the U.N. resolutions, through Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, the observance of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, inclusive of the right to found its own state, the guaranteeing of the right of all countries and peoples in the region to independent development and security. The delegations of the two parties expressed their support to the fight of the peoples in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa for national independence, against racialism and apartheid. They expressed their solidarity with the peoples choosing the development toward socialism, like Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and others, with their struggle against the provocations of racialism and imperialism. Expressed during the discussions were the solidarity and support of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Portuguese Communist Party to the peoples and movements fighting for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and facialism, for democracy, social progress and peace.

During the exchange of views, the two delegations reasserted their parties' determination to contribute by all means to strengthening the unity of the international communist and working-class movement in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, grounded on equal rights, observance of each party's independence, of the right to elaborate and implement its own political, tactical and strategic line, in conformity with the concrete conditions and realities it carries on activity in.

At the same time, both delegations stressed the importance of strengthening the cooperation and solidarity among all democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the common struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and socialism. The two delegations expressed their determination to continually develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Portuguese people, between Romania and Portugal, in the interest of the two peoples and countries. The talks proceeded in a friendly, comradely atmosphere, contributing to better mutual acquaintance and understanding.

The visit by the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to Portugal accounted for a fresh contribution to the strengthening of the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party.

PRC VICE PREMIER RECEIVES FORESTRY DELEGATION

AU162029Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 16 Dec, AGERPRES--On December 16, Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received the delegation of the Ministry of Forestry and Building Materials of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Eng. Ion Rimbu, deputy minister. Discussed were aspects of cooperation in this field between Romania and the People's China, stressing the existing possibilities for the attainment of the established objectives of economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CANADIAN ATOMIC AGENCY OFFICIALS

AU161552Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received (Roth Campbell), chairman of the board of the Canadian Atomic Energy Agency; (James Connolly), the agency's executive chairman; and (George Pont), (James Hardwick) and (Richard Baldwin), vice chairmen of the agency, who are in our country for signing Romanian-Canadian contracts on building nuclear-power plants. The reception was attended by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy premier of the government; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Energy; Nicolae Constantin, chief of the group of advisers to the president of the republic; Ion Avram, minister of the machine building industry; Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy; Al vandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Iulian Bituleanu, deputy minister of finance; and Vasile Volosiniuc, chairman of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade. Joseph Elmo Thibault, Canadian ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The guests warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the meeting. During the talk, the sides emphasized the good relations existing between Romania and Canada, relations that are reflected in the development of economic cooperation and collaboration and of industrial, scientific-technical and other exchanges of mutual interest. In this respect they expressed common satisfaction with the contracts signed in Bucharest, which will lead to the construction of nuclear power plants in Romania and will contribute to diversifying Romanian-Canadian relations and developing the economies of the two countries, in the interest of both peoples and of the cause of international understanding and cooperation.

At the same time, the sides expressed the determination to implement the provisions of the documents signed and to establish good cooperation between the Romanian and Canadian enterprises cooperating in building the nuclear power plants, and between the scientists and experts of the two countries, in order to expand cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Canada and to strengthen friendship between the two countries and peoples. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Contracts on Nuclear Power Plants

AU161555Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The following contracts on building nuclear power plants were signed today in Bucharest between the State Committee for Nuclear Energy and the Canadian Atomic Energy Agency:

License contract for the nuclear part of the plants; a contract on designing the nuclear part of the first unit and on technical assistance to and training of the Romanian personnel; and a service contract on providing nuclear equipment for the first unit.

The signing of these documents is an important step toward developing and expanding nuclear cooperation between our country and Canada, on the basis of the governmental agreement on cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes signed between the two sides.

Canada Grants \$1 Billion Credit

AU161624Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A memorandum providing for a credit of \$1 billion to finance the construction of nuclear power plants in Romania with Canadian assistance was signed today in Ottawa. The document was concluded between the Canadian Corporation for Export Promotion and the Bank of Montreal heading a group of Canadian banks, on the one side, and the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, on the other.

INSTALLATIONS MADE IN ROMANIA FOR VOJVODINA, YUGOSLAVIA

AU151112Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec, AGERPRES--Attended by officials of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and of the Romanian Ministry of Machine Building Industry, the opening festivity took place of the complex of installations built with Romanian technical assistance at the refinery of Pancevo town. These are a 3.6 million ton annually distillery in the open, an electric desalination equipment and the Merox installation for benzine sweetening [as received].

The objective was built under the accord for economic cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, convened by the party and state leaders of the two countries.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN BODY ON DISARMAMENT

AU142225Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 14 Dec, AGERPRES--Romania suggests that the agenda of the disarmament commission should include measures meant to pave the way to disarmament. Speaking during the organizing meeting of this UN body that is to meet next spring for elaborating a global disarmament programme, Romanian delegate D. Tanase reaffirmed the need for firm actions towards taking concrete disarmament measures.

The speaker stressed the importance of the Romanian proposals in this domain and mentioned the resolutions Romania presented, together with other states, at the current session of the UN General Assembly, aiming at carrying into effect the measures, decisions and recommendations enshrined in the document of the special session.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU161435Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Dec, AGERPRES--Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade of Finland, received Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Romania, on December 15.

Aspects of the bilateral relations were approached, as also a series of questions of joint interest of international life. The positive evolution of the Romanian-Finnish relations on multiple planes was also emphasized.

BORBA LAUDS NORMALIZATION OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

AU182025Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[R. Licina commentary: "Recognition of Reality"]

[Text] As of yesterday there is one less great contradiction and one less tension in international relations. The U.S. administration of President Carter finally decided to formally recognize a reality which has already existed for three decades now. Thirty years after the founding of the People's Republic and its government in Peking, Washington has admitted that there is only one China and that Taiwan is an inseparable part of it. The process of the normalization of relations, begun by President Nixon in 1972, has only been brought to its logical conclusion 6 years later. This fact alone attests to its complex nature, but also to the absurd persistence by a part of official circles in the United States in postponing the inevitable.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking at this particular time and within the context of wider international developments is certainly a step which must be welcomed and not only because, as a result of this step, an unfavorable stage in the relations between two great states whose positions and actions individually considerably affect security and peace in the world, will be overcome.

This agreement represents--what is probably even more important--yet another confirmation of the principles of the policy of coexistence and of real accords even between partners which are completely different politically and ideologically. This agreement also represents a practical preponderance of the spirit of readiness for cooperation which has been consistently and resolutely advocated by many progressive forces in the world and primarily by nonaligned countries for some 20 years now.

And at the same time this is also a truly great event both for China and for the United States and their individual political, economic and other interests. It is a continuation of Peking's "policy of opening" toward the world which began not so long ago, as well as confirmation of certain positive changes in the attitudes and views of U.S. foreign policy.

Both Hua Kuo-feng and Jimmy Carter have called this act "historic." The circumstances and the manner in which both of them announced this news to the public of their own countries and to the world sufficiently show what importance is attached to this in Washington and Peking. The readiness of both sides to make the progress of normalization more dynamic and bring the relations onto a stable track as soon as possible is also demonstrated, among other things, by the announced visit of Teng Hsiao-ping to the United States, which is scheduled to take place as early as next January.

The official communique read and then explained by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Carter understandably attracted the greatest attention of the international public, which was undoubtedly very surprised by the news from the two capitals. Judging by all available evidence, many people who are well informed about the state of Chinese-American relations and who only yesterday still continued to predict a new standstill in the process of "thawing" in relations between China and the United States were also taken by surprise.

It is evident that the details of the official Chinese-American communique have been worked out very carefully and in a balanced manner. [paragraph continues]

The primary emphasis of the communique is placed on the principles which can be recognized and supported without any great reservations while the remaining differences are very carefully hidden behind the achieved agreements. It is certainly a matter of significance that Hua Kuo-feng and Jimmy Carter stressed that the achieved agreement is not and will not be aimed against any third country.

The communique also justly expresses the conviction that the normalization of relations between Washington and Peking will not only be in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but that it will also contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the entire world. For this reason the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States is, to put it simply, the recognition of a reality--as President Carter concisely formulated this--but, because of the wider international importance of this question, it is also considerably more than this.

TANJUG CITES PRAVDA'S CRITICISM OF ROMANIAN POLICY

LD161812Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec, TANJUG--In its editorial today, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union press organ PRAVDA for the first time comments on the positions taken by the Romanian delegation at the last month Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

PRAVDA recalls that the Moscow session primarily dealt with the courses for furthering the relaxation of international tensions but, also, with "some measures" concerning the activity of the Warsaw Treaty members in strengthening their military potentials.

"During the examination of these questions", PRAVDA writes, "the Romanian comrades took a separate stand. They later presented some of their arguments in the press giving rise to speculations and insinuations on the account of the socialist community, in the bourgeois and Peking propaganda".

At the Moscow session of the "Warsaw Seven", the Romanian delegation opposed the requested increase in expenditures for strengthening the Warsaw Treaty's military potential. The Romanian delegation took the stand considering that, as later officially stated in Bucharest, the world situation does not necessitate higher armament expenditures and that only the Romanian people and its highest party and state leadership can pass such a decision in case it proves necessary.

PRAVDA says nothing about the Romanian delegation's stands at the Moscow session having been approved by the Romanian party plenum and other forums in Bucharest, but notes that the "danger" of the strengthening of NATO's military potential is "being underestimated".

Moscow believes that NATO is further and at a stepped up pace strengthening its military potential and that this requires the further strengthening also of the Warsaw Treaty's military potential.

The critical view of Romania's positions is reflected also in PRAVDA's presentation of the discussion at the recent international theoretical conference in Sofia. PRAVDA writes that "only the discussion of Romania's representative was in striking dissonance with the general tone of the conference" in Sofia. The Soviet party daily underlines that "military dangers of imperialism are clearly underestimated". PRAVDA criticizes also Romania's position on cooperation within the international communist movement.

TITO CABLES BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

LD182116Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito addressed the following telegram to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

"On the occasion of (?your) birthday, I extend to you my best wishes for your good health, personal happiness and further successes in your responsible work. I avail myself of the opportunity to express my deep confidence in the continued successful development of friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the interest of our two countries, peace, socialism and wider international cooperation," the Yugoslav president states in his telegram.

TITO MESSAGE DELIVERED TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

LD181710Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, December 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Ambassador to Syria Dimitar Janevski today delivered a message from President Tito for President al-Asad to Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. President Tito explained in the message Yugoslavia's views on current developments in the Middle East and on resolving the crisis there, including the Palestine question.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED RSFSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD181224Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the RSFSR led by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Belgrade today for a visit to last several days at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Solomentsev is accompanied by Aleksandr Osipovich Piksayev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Morodovskaya ASSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Ivan Tikhonovich Taranov, chairman of the Stavropolskiy Krayispolkom and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Mekhrentsev, chairman of the Sverdlovskiy Oblispolkom, and other members of the delegation.

The guests from the Soviet Union were greeted and welcomed at Belgrade airport by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Also present were Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Executive Council; Krsta Jovanovic, republican secretary for the economy; Milorad Mijovic, secretary (as received) of the Serbian Secretariat for Relations With Foreign Countries; Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY; and other personalities.

With this visit the RSFSR delegation is returning the visit made by a delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to the RSFSR in the [word indistinct] of the USSR at the beginning of this year.

During their visit the guests from the Soviet Union are expected to visit several organizations of associated labor and cultural and historical monuments in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as having talks with their hosts.

Talks Begin

LD182106Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG)--The further promotion of the existing extensive economic cooperation between the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia was the subject of talks conducted by the two republics' delegations in Belgrade today.

The two delegations are headed by candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politbureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR Mikhail Solomentsev and Republican Executive Council President of Serbia Ivan Stambolic, respectively.

Discussed in the talks was the participation of the Soviet Union, and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in particular, in the construction of electric power projects in Serbia beginning with 1980. Deliveries of equipment and technology from the RSFSR for the oil refinery in Serbia as well as gas deliveries for Serbian power generating units have already been delivered by this Soviet republic for the "(?Derdapii)" hydro-electric power plant.

As stressed in the talks, considerable possibilities exist for expanding economic cooperation in the engineering industry. The Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia is interested in delivering to this Soviet republic equipment for nuclear power plants, metallurgical and mining equipment, railway rolling stock and vessels.

Also proposed during the talks was that cooperation between the two republics in the automobile industry be further promoted by concluding ten-year agreements, as opposed to the present five-year agreements.

Also expressed was the interest of both sides in carrying out a large number of specific projects of cooperation in the chemical, pharmaceutical, electronic, textile, footwear and food industries as well as in agriculture.

Cooperation between the automobile factory in Kragujevac, Serbia, and the automobile factory in Togliatti, the Soviet Union, was singled out as an example of successful cooperation between the two republics. Especially warm words of praise were addressed to Yugoslav builders building a hotel complex in Sochi and Olympic facilities in Moscow for the forthcoming Olympic games there in 1980.

Soviet-Yugoslav relations have reached a high degree of cooperation in nearly all fields, it was emphasized at the talks. They are based on the principles of sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit regardless of the existing differences in their roads of socialist construction.

President Stambolic of the Assembly of Serbia gave a luncheon in honor of the Soviet delegation today.

Stambolic Hosts Luncheon

LD181626Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, gave a luncheon today in honor of the delegation from the RSFSR, led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Apart from members of the two delegations, several prominent personalities from the political, economic and cultural life of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as the Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, Nikolay Rodionov, also attended the luncheon.

During the luncheon Stambolic and Solomentsev exchanged toasts, in which mutual satisfaction was expressed at the extensive and dynamic nature of the development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of cooperation as a whole between the SFRY and USSR. The invaluable contribution of Comrades Tito and Brezhnev to the development of cooperation between the two countries was particularly stressed in the toasts.

It was also emphasized that the first contacts between the two delegations have already shown that numerous possibilities exist for the continued expansion of cooperation.

Solomentsev, Stambolic speeches

LD190144Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] As we have already reported, a RSFSR government delegation arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the governments of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The Soviet delegation is led by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, gave a luncheon today in honor of the RSFSR government delegation.

Welcoming his guests, Ivan Stambolic said that the relations between the SFRY and the Soviet Union are very broad in nature and that they are developing in every sphere. Meetings between Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, represent an invaluable contribution to the successful and comprehensive development of relations between our two countries.

Ivan Stambolic then went on to speak about the successes of the Socialist Republic of Serbia which is making its own contribution to general Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres. A delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia visited the Soviet Union in March this year, Ivan Stambolic said. I would like to express now extensive gratitude for your hospitality and to stress that on that occasion very useful talks were held on the development of cooperation in various spheres. At the end of his speech, Ivan Stambolic expressed the conviction that the present visit and the talks which had already begun would represent a useful contribution to a better mutual acquaintanceship and further expansion and development of cooperation.

The next to speak was Mikhail Solomentsev. It gives me particular pleasure, he said, to convey to you, and through you to the working people of Serbia and of the entire country, fraternal greetings from the workers of our republic and of the entire Soviet Union, from the leadership of our country and from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

The continuous consolidation of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SFRY represents our firm and principled line. Solomentsev said. This course was reaffirmed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his recent greetings message to Comrade Josip Broz Tito on the occasion of the Day of the Republic.

In implementing the programs of socialist and communist construction, our countries have at their disposal great opportunities for the deepening of cooperation to mutual interest. A decisive influence on this positive process is exerted by the consolidation of friendly contacts between the CPSU and the LCY. Meetings between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, are of particularly great significance for this.

The consistent implementation of the agreements reached during those meetings represents the guarantee of the further consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and of the cooperation between our parties and countries.

Comrade Solomentsev then went on to speak about the fruitful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in many fields: Parliamentary delegations are being exchanged, and contacts between the republics and towns, between trade unions, youth and other social organizations have strengthened. The Soviet-Yugoslav economic and scientific-technical cooperation has also assumed considerable dimensions. The value of commodity exchange between our two countries is estimated in billions and not in thousands or millions of dollars. The commodity exchange this year will reach the amount of \$3 billion; in the course of 5 years it will exceed \$14 billion.

I would like to stress, Solomentsev said, that about half of the entire goods exchange between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is accounted for by Serbia. Mikhail Solomentsev spoke about the successful implementation of the USSR's plans of socioeconomic development, which had been laid down by the 25th CPSU Congress. In his speech, he also dealt with the issues of foreign policy. The Soviet Union, the head of the RSFSR government delegation stressed, is consistently implementing the peaceful foreign political course, the course against policy of aggression and wars, and for the halting of the arms race, deepening of the process of relaxation of tension and the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace and international cooperation.

This is also precisely what the declaration of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact calls for. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have made a significant contribution to the work of the Belgrade meeting of the representatives of the states which had participated in the European conference. They submitted important proposals at the special UN General Assembly's session on disarmament. The closeness or identity of the attitudes of our countries in relation to the fundamental problems of today's world creates good preconditions for the consolidation of our cooperation on the international arena with the aim of ensuring peaceful life in the world.

The luncheon took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Solomentsev Attends Belgrade Dinner

LD190024Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade-Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, held a dinner tonight in honor of the RSFSR delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

TITO RECEIVES SOCIALIST YOUTH FEDERATION DELEGATION

LD1910342Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kardjorjdjevo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received in Kardjorjdjevo today a delegation of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (SSOJ). In the delegation, in addition to the newly elected and former presidents Lev Kreft and Azem Vlasi, were also Vasil Tuporkovski, vice president; Zivko Novevski and Darko Mrvos, the former and the newly elected secretaries; Radosav Savic, secretary of the SSOJ coordinating committee in the Yugoslav People's Army; and presidents of republican and provincial conferences Brano Miljus, Igor Jovovic, Mladen Pejnovic, Tome Petrushevski, Boris Bavbek, Milomir Minic, Muhamed Mustafa and Mile Miladinovic.

The reception was also attended by Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Stevan Doronjski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Lev Kreft, the newly elected president, informed President Tito about the work of the 10th SSOJ Congress and conveyed greetings and best wishes from the delegates and youth of Yugoslavia. He said, among other things: "About 1,500 delegates exerted all their efforts in order to express the firm, mature and clear standpoints of the young generation, which today leans its social activities upon its revolutionary socialist orientation, believing in the historic role of the revolutionary interest of the working class and the League of Communists as our avant garde, and which sees in you, Comrade Tito, its model, its best comrade and friend.

"The standpoints of the 11th LCY Congress and the report which you delivered were the guiding principle for the document which we adopted at our congress. The message which you sent to us and which, by the unanimous decision of the delegates, became a document of the 10th congress, obliges us to implement more effectively and more forcefully our agreements, as active subjects of our own future. The SSOJ today assembles members of a fortunate generation which has, by the struggle of the working class of our nations and nationalities with you at their head, been guaranteed freedom and peace, and has been bequeathed the open path of further socialist self-managing development. We young people of Yugoslavia see the development of self-management the sole opportunity for a real and long-term solution to the problems which will confront our society and our generation."

The SSOJ delegation informed President Tito that the young people left their 10th congress with the firm conviction that the place of the SSOJ lies within the political system of socialist self-management, and that they are ready to continue to realize such a role and such an orientation in their concrete activities while bringing their method of work up-to-date.

President Tito expressed thanks for this report and assessed that young people had realized their tasks in a realistic way, stressing that it is now necessary to begin to accomplish them in a concrete way.

"It is essential first of all," stressed President Tito, "to devote much attention to ensuring that this activity is further expanded and will encompass the largest possible number of young people, for there is still a large number of young people outside the organization or who take an insufficiently active part in it."

President Tito also spoke about the activity of various enemies of our system and of our domestic and foreign policy, and about their joining together in common antisocialist and antiself-management activity. Here he stressed the need for vigilance, and also stressed the role of the young generation in incapacitating hostile activity wherever it manifests itself.

President Tito said: "You were born after the revolution in which the older generation fought and won freedom, and made possible our all-round postwar development in which conditions were created for, among other things, the education and vocational training of the young generation.

"But you are aware of how much difficulty we had in dragging the country out of its under-developed state and the destruction wrought by war, and in eliminating all those intra-national frictions which existed in the past. Hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people fell for our ideas and for all we have achieved. Vast sacrifices were made in order that our people might live better, and we will allow no one to sully our heritage and to undermine what we have achieved."

President Tito then underlined that young people have already proved that they support with their whole being a Yugoslavia such as it is today: A united, socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia in which the rights of workers and human dignity occupy a place of pride.

President Tito stressed: "It is your task to ensure that all that has been achieved so far is consolidated and further developed, that the results which you will achieve will be even greater. It is incumbent upon the young generation to contribute as much as possible so that our country may enjoy continued development and so that all which is alien to us may be eradicated, that we may build a socialism in which the working class and all working people truly manage their country.

"We have difficulties which are both objective and subjective in character. The subjective ones consist primarily in the fact that some people see that certain things in the economy and elsewhere are not going as they should, but they nevertheless remain passive and do not undertake any measures to settle the problems.

"I spoke about difficulties and subjective weaknesses recently at the trade union congress. You see, I'm not used to praising but more to criticizing our work and our failures. It is impossible to work properly without that.

"What I said at the trade union congress represents criticism of ourselves. This is not directed against anyone in particular but relates to all those who are insufficiently active in eliminating negative phenomena.

"It is for this reason that I stressed the importance of collective work, of the democratic mode of decisionmaking and the introduction of chairmen, particularly in managing bodies at all levels.

"Through this it will be possible to impede not only bureaucratism, but also leadership tendencies, grouping and the like. And what I said at the trade union congress, was, it seems, quite well received."

President Tito also spoke about agreementmaking and contracting between republics and provinces, and in connection with this he said:

"This is a good system and the only possible one in a multinational community such as our own. But this agreementmaking must go ahead more rapidly and that which is adopted must be implemented consistently. This will strengthen our brotherhood and unity, which is for us the most important thing. It is in the first place young people who must work on this, and in all directions, at that. One important type of activity which helps to bring our nations and nationalities increasingly close together are youth work actions. These contribute much to the education of our youth, following as they must the orientation of the LCY program and the spirit of our LCY policy."

Emphasizing further that major tasks face everyone and that there is still a large number of things that must be put right, President Tito said: "We have reviewed all this and we must now direct all our strength toward solving the problems which confront us. We must struggle for unity of thought and action, for consistent implementation of that which we have adopted.

"And when we speak about our inadequacies and weaknesses, we must never lose sight of the overall development which is constantly on the upsurge, and of those great results which we are achieving. Our social product increases with every passing year. An increase is also marked, although a rather slower one now, in labor productivity; we also have considerable foreign currency reserves and the like. So we are continually progressing. But these strides would be even more rapid were we not to spend more than our possibilities would allow.

"A number of measures have recently been undertaken for the better organization and more efficient functioning of the League of Communists, of other socio-political organizations and of all social and state organs."

In conversation with the SSOJ delegation, the Yugoslav president also spoke of the international situation which he appraised as being very complex and worrying. In this connection he said among other things: "We must do everything to consolidate our unity, to strengthen our security and our defense capability, in order that in every situation we might be prepared to preserve the heritage of the revolution. I implore you young people to work devotedly and to act in a political way, and to devote great attention to all these questions, including foreign policy ones."

Having emphasized in conclusion that he had followed the 10th SSOJ Congress and that he was satisfied with its results, President Tito wished all young people of Yugoslavia great success in their further work.

Azem Vlasi, hitherto SSOJ president, thanked President Tito for his consistent interest in the work of the youth organization and for the valuable support which he had offered to young people in the past.

Members of the SSOJ delegation were then guests at a luncheon given by the president of the republic.

PRC'S HUA KUO-FENG RECEIVES AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

LD181838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 18 Dec (TANJUG)--Chinese Communist Party Chairman and State Council Premier Hua Kuo-feng today received a delegation of the Yugoslav "Beograd" agro-industrial kombinat, headed by "Beograd" kombinat director Petar Zecevic.

The delegation of the "Beograd" agro-industrial kombinat was received by Chairman Hua at the close of its visit to China. During the visit, the delegation visited Sinkiang, Peking and Shanghai and got acquainted with the possibilities and plans for the construction of a whole range of industrial-agricultural complexes in China.

Chairman Hua, who was greatly interested in Yugoslavia's experience in organizing modern agricultural production, was very keen to hear the impressions of the guests from Yugoslavia.

The delegation head and "Beograd" agro-industrial kombinat director, Petar Zecevic, in particular spoke about the possibilities for comprehensive Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in the field. [as received]

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed satisfaction with the development of Chinese-Yugoslav relations. He set out that the possibilities for the promotion of bi-lateral relations opened with President Tito's historic visit to China and his own visit to Yugoslavia this past summer are now comprehensively being utilized in practice.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

LD190307Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1811 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav trade delegation headed by Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Dusan Stepancev left for China today. In the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry, the Yugoslav delegation will conduct talks on the conclusion of a protocol on trade in 1979 and 1980.

TANJUG REPORTS ON 15 DEC ATTACK ON FRG CONSULATE

LD182056Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, Dec 18 (TANJUG)--The West German police has not so far tracked down terrorists who attacked the Yugoslav Consulate in Freiburg last week. Federal government spokesman Klaus Boelling today said that the government is following the investigation, but that, so far, offenders have not been (?found). There is also no information as to "motives for the attack", Boelling said.

The Yugoslav Consulate in Freiburg was attacked last Friday night. Terrorists threw two bottles with inflammable liquid on the consulate. One bottle caused fire inside the building and the other in the consulate garden. It has also been determined that several shots were fired on the building and the West German police have been informed accordingly. Bullet traces and three empty cartridge cases were found.

Only a short information from the "DPA" news agency stating that the Yugoslav Consulate was attacked with only a minor damage to the building and no injuries was published in the West German press.

EARTHQUAKES RECORDED IN LJUBLJANA, MOSTAR

AU171456Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Two earthquakes of an intensity of five and three degrees on the Mercalli Scale, respectively, were recorded in Ljubljana early this morning. It is presumed that there was no property damage. An earthquake of an intensity of five degrees on the Mercalli Scale was also recorded in the vicinity of Mostar this morning. The earthquake was felt in all of Hercegovina.

DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC INTERVIEWED BY BORBA ON ARMY DAY

LD181550Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The army has been and remains the foundry of brotherhood and unity, of the equality and community of all our nations and nationalities and a powerful factor in the peace, independence and progress of our socialist self-management community. This was stated by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, in an interview to be published in tomorrow's BORBA on the occasion of Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) Day.

From year to year the strength of the YPA grows to the same extent to which our socialist self-management society is stronger, more powerful and more united, said Nikola Ljubicic. Our army is trained to carry out all forms of combat activities, independently and jointly with territorial defense forces, in all conditions and against any aggressor. Its level of training is reflected, among other things, in the ever-improving results in training, education, leadership and command, but particularly in the strong and inviolable moral and political unity which has always marked our People's Army and which has been the guarantee of all its victories and successes in war and peace.

The LCY organization in the YPA, Ljubicic stressed, represents an indispensable factor in the all-round building-up and strengthening of the army. It is at the forefront of activity in carrying out LCY policy to build up our combat readiness and the YPA's moral and political strength, and to strengthen its popular and revolutionary character--a fundamental force of mobilization and cohesion within the military collectives.

Stating that the study of experiences from the national liberation war is a permanent task of members of the YPA, Nikola Ljubicic emphasized that Tito and the Yugoslav Communist Party taught us that under no conditions must one lose hope, regardless of the numerical and technical advantages of the enemy.

Speaking about the successes of the members of the multimillion-strong all-people's defense formation, the army general stressed that the consciousness of every working man, every citizen and all organizations has grown with regard to the need for constantly strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection as an inseparable part of our socioeconomic and political system, and an indispensable factor for the country's peace and security, for resisting aggression, and for the stability and prosperity of our socialist self-management community. This is most clearly evidenced by this year's great reviews of our preparedness, "Nothing Must Surprise Us," "Unity 78," and others throughout Yugoslavia, in which more than 4 million citizens took part.

As regards the basic directions of the further development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Nikola Ljubicic stressed that fresh efforts must be made to insure that this system acts effectively against anything harmful to our self-management socialist society, and against all forces inside and outside the country which might attempt to threaten the freedom and independence of our country and its territorial integrity, and to disrupt the order which has been established by the constitution. This is the lasting and indivisible task of the working class and of our whole society, and all social subjects must be involved in this significant and very responsible task, as well as work and sociopolitical organizations and communities, organs and institutions, from the local community to the federation.

In answer to the question of what is particularly necessary to prevent anything from surprising us, Ljubicic laid primary emphasis on the significance of mobilization.

Since mobilization encompasses all the human and material potentialities of society, particularly of the armed forces, as the protagonist of the armed struggle, it is a very complex process on the success of which depends not only the beginning, but also the further course and outcome of war as a whole. A successful mobilization, Ljubicic stressed, is the first victory over the aggressor. That is why measures are being taken throughout the society to enable this work to progress even further, legally, systematically and practically.

Of course, one of the priorities in building up the armed forces is their continued modernization. But as regards the arming and equipping of the armed forces, the emphasis will be, as it has been hitherto, on our own strength, sources and workshops. Already about 70 percent of the arms and equipment is produced in this country, and in quality, efficiency and firepower it is first class.

In the changes and amendments to the law on military obligation, one of the central questions will concern recruitment. By means of a comprehensive analysis, the federal secretary for national defense said, the conclusion has been reached that this system must be promoted even more. The experiences of the work of the recruitment centers, which are based at the seats of command of the military districts, demonstrate considerable advantages over the previous method of recruitment. As regards tasks in this sphere, Ljubicic said that it is necessary to reexamine the current criteria in assessing capability for military service and to discover possibilities to bring these closer to the criteria used in assessing capability for work, so that young men who carry out strenuous and complex tasks at work will not be assessed as unfit for military service.

General Ljubicic also referred to proposals on the length of military service, on postponement of military service, definition of the status of sole provider, and recognition of military service for pension purposes.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES SPILJAK-LED TU DELEGATION

LD181250Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, accompanied by his associates, today visited Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and congratulated him on the forthcoming Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) Day. The talks between Spiljak and General Ljubicic took place in a cordial atmosphere and the trade union representatives asked the federal secretary to convey the greetings of the members of the trade union federation of Yugoslavia to all members of the YPA on the occasion of YPA Day on 22 December.

Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, secretary of the YPA LCY Organization Conference Committee, and Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, were also present at the meeting between the delegation of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and the federal secretary for national defense.

DJURANOVIC HOLDS TALK WITH OECD SECRETARY GENERAL

LD151842Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 15 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received OECD Secretary General Emile Van Lennep with whom he had an extensive and friendly talk. During the talk, the interest was stressed in the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and OECD countries.

Veselin Djuranovic acquainted Emile Van Lennep with major issues concerning the Yugoslav economy. It was established with satisfaction that Van Lennep's visit means an important contribution to the further development and promotion of Yugoslav-OECD cooperation.

ENVOYS RETURNING FROM CSSR, POLAND, USSR REPORT TO COMMITTEE

LD150002Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today discussed topical questions of our foreign policy and international relations. The introductory report was submitted by Milorad Pesic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. Speeches were then made by Jozse Smole, Mihajlo Svabic and Milan Venisnik, our ambassadors who have just completed their missions to the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The committee, chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic, also considered some legal proposals, some questions of cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the representative bodies of other countries, as well as the proposed program of the federal chamber's work in the coming year.

BUDGET COORDINATION NOT YET BEGUN IN FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

LD141614Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Although the Committee for Finance of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly is almost permanently in session, the coordination of the two most important budget documents, namely the rebalance of the federal budget for 1978 and the draft federal budget for 1979, has virtually not even begun.

The debate at the committee sessions is still, after several days' work, at the stage of delegates' questions and answers from the members of the Federal Executive Council. Today's session was apparently the same. According to Milija Kovacevic, chairman of the Committee for Finance, the greatest delay is in the coordination of the rebalance of the 1978 federal budget. (?The slowness of the debating process) in coordinating standpoints probably derives from the fact that vital or material interests of all republics and provinces are involved. However, all delegates and representatives of the Federal Executive Council are taking a very active part in the committee's work, and this is an essential condition for avoiding "contestation" between joint and partial interests, which could in any other atmosphere devalue interrepublican agreement.

Budget Talks To Continue

LD152021Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Committee for Finance of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, which has been discussing the budget documents for several days, did not manage to reach agreement today, either. The subject under discussion is that of rebalancing the 1978 federal budget and the draft federal budget for 1979.

The fact that the debate on these budget documents is being carried out in a very meaningful and patient way confirms that it is a case of complex material problems in which all the republics and provinces, as well as the Federal Executive Council, the proposer of these budgetary laws, have an equal interest.

The Committee for Finance is expected to continue the discussion on 21 December. The Croatian assembly delegation reserved its relation to the current draft rebalancing of the 1978 budget, as proposed by the Federal Executive Council. Ante Bubic, a delegate from Croatia, today stressed that the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia fully supported the original draft rebalancing.

However, following the Federal Executive Council's declaration of a supplementary proposal, which in the view of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia meets on 20 December, the Croatian delegation asked for "time out" until 21 December, which was accepted by the other delegation. The Croatian delegation in this context also insists on having the view of associated labor, in fact, of the self-managing interest community of Yugoslavia for economic relations with foreign countries, since the original debate is also mainly on the promotion of foreign trade exchange.

Since rebalancing the 1978 budget, as was stressed today, is also closely linked to the draft federal budget for next year, the committee was unable to continue work on coordinating the 1979 budget for practical reasons, and the deadlines for coordination have been exceeded. However, it is to be expected that agreement on the budget documents will be reached rapidly, once the current disagreements and questions in dispute, inevitable during the process of coordinations, are eliminated.

STATISTICS INSTITUTE ISSUES LATE CROP FIGURES

LD152348Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--According to latest figures from the Federal Statistics Institute, about 7,555,000 tons of corn have been harvested this year, with an average yield of 35.5 quintals per hectare. The yield of sugar beet amounts to 5,149,000 tons, or an average of 407 quintals per hectare of sunflowers about 544,000 tons, or 21.8 quintals per hectare. This year 706,000 tons of plums and about 1,061,000 tons of grapes were harvested. Yields of late crops are on the whole lower than last year, with the exception of sunflowers, owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

Corn yields are down by 2.3 million tons on last year's crop, when the yield per hectares was 7 quintals above that of this year, and when about 193,000 hectares more were sown. The sugar beet crop is down 138,000 tons on last year's and yields are down by 25 quintals per hectare, 5,000 hectares less than last year were sown to sugar beet this spring. The sunflower crop is up by about 14 percent on last year's, owing to a far greater area being sown than before. The plum crop is down 10 percent and that of grapes down about 13 percent on last year's.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH TURKEY END

LD152316Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, December 15 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Berislav Blazevic ended its talks on Yugoslav-Turkish economic cooperation in Ankara today.

Both sides noted the possibilities existing for extending the structure of commodities for exchange. Concrete major arrangements of interest to both sides in the fields of shipbuilding, agricultural machinery and chemical industry were also discussed.

The two delegations also discussed all other aspects of economic cooperation in the fields of large-scale projects, transport and tourism.

The Turkish side stated that in keeping with Turkey's new five-year plan, it counts on long-term cooperation with the Yugoslav economic potentials in the spheres of designing, engineering and industrial cooperation.

The talks are part of preparations for the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Turkish economic cooperation committee to be held at the foreign ministers' level in Ankara shortly.

Recorded during the first ten months of this year was an increase in Yugoslav-Turkish trade which reached 45 million dollars--more than for the whole of last year. Yugoslav exports to Turkey increased by 41 percent and imports from it by 19 percent.

Agricultural Protocol Signed

LD152314Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, December 15 (TANJUG)--A protocol on Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation in agriculture in 1979 was signed here today.

The protocol foresees the expansion of cooperation between research institutions in agriculture and veterinary medicine, and also in the mechanization and utilization of chemicals in agriculture, the seed growing and food production and storing.

It was agreed for direct contacts to be established between the two countries' corresponding scientific institutions and close cooperation between the state-owned Turkish agricultural complexes and Yugoslav agricultural kombinats.

A group of Turkish agricultural experts is foreseen to visit the relevant Yugoslav institutions and enterprises.

ROUNDTABLE ON DISARMAMENT HELD WITH U.S.

LD151835Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 15 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav-U.S. roundtable on disarmament was held in Belgrade's Institute for International Political and Economic Studies on December 14th and 15th. During the round-table, prominent experts and scientists from the two countries discussed obstacles in the way of nuclear disarmament and troop reductions in Europe and gave their assessments of the results of the U.N. special session on disarmament. The round-table was assessed by the participants as useful for a better understanding of each other's positions on these important questions.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH U.S. COMPANY--Belgrade, December 14 (TANJUG)--Cooperation between the Yugoslav airlines Jat and the U.S. McDonald Douglas aircraft makers is proceeding successfully. This was established in a talk here yesterday between the Republican Assembly president of Serbia, Dusan Ckrebic, and McDonald Douglas President John Brizindine. Satisfaction was expressed in the talk with the successful and mutually beneficial contract concluded between Jat and McDonald Douglas for the purchase by the Yugoslavia's Jat of two DC10 aircraft, one of which has just been delivered. [Text]
[Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD]